THE

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"THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL."

"MENE, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin!" Sir CHARLES WARREN at least will recognize the quotation, and know how appropriate it is to his present plight. Mr. MATTHEWS is probably more familiar with Lord BYRON than with the Prophet DANIEL:—

> In that same hour and hall, the fingers of a hand
> Came forth against the wall, and wrote as if on sand:
> The fingers of a man;—a solitary hand
> Along the letters ran, and traced them like a wand.

And this is the interpretation which applies equally to the Home Secretary and to the Chief Commissioner: "Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting." Strange that it should have been the blood-red hand of the assassin which should have traced upon a wall in the East-end a message the obliteration of which has supplied the last conclusive demonstration required of the utter unfitness of Sir CHARLES WARREN for the place which he holds.

The case against the Chief Commissioner is overwhelming. The evidence given at the inquest yesterday proves that in all human probability the murderer left behind him in Goulston-street an invaluable clue to his identity. The *Times* this morning says that it is "unreasoning petulance" to blame the police for not discovering a murderer who is cunning enough to leave no clue behind him by which he can be traced. But in the case of the murder in Mitre-square the murderer did leave behind him a clue, an invaluable and unmistakable clue, in the shape of an inscription in his own handwriting on a wall immediately above the place where he threw away the piece of his victim's apron on which he had wiped his gory fingers. Here was a clue which, in the absence of all other clues, was of simply incalculable importance. Yet it has been destroyed, and destroyed by the direct act of Sir CHARLES WARREN himself. Strange, almost incredible though it appears, this excellent Major-General, whose first thought is ever how to repress disorder, and to whom the detection of crime is but a secondary consideration, actually persisted in destroying this clue, in face of the protests of the City police and of the suggestion of one of his own men. If we had been called upon to imagine what would afford the public an exact measure of Sir CHARLES WARREN'S utter incapacity for the work he has on hand, we could not have conceived anything more cruelly conclusive than this. If Sir CHARLES WARREN had but read pages 248-9 of Mr. HOWARD VINCENT'S Police Code, he would have seen how flagrantly he was violating the first duty of a policeman in a case of murder. He was destroying evidence that might have been of priceless value, and he did that avowedly from a political motive. He feared that if the words remained on the wall, a crowd might assemble and there might be an attack on the Jews! So, rather than take the trouble of covering them up with a cloth and preventing access to the spot until the inscription was photographed, he rubbed it out, all out, refusing even to be content with erasing the one word "Juwes," as it appears to have been written in Yiddish, and so perished the only clue which the murderer has left us by which he might be identified.

That is enough for Sir CHARLES WARREN. But what about Mr. MATTHEWS? By a singular fatality the morning papers published, immediately after the report of Sir CHARLES WARREN'S destruction of his only clue, the following extraordinary letter from Mr. MATTHEWS'S secretary:—

> I am instructed to state that Mr. Matthews has given directions, and that the police have instructions, to exercise any and every power they possess, and even to use an amount of discretion with regard to suspected persons, in their efforts to discover the criminal. And I am further to state that *the Secretary of State*, after personal conference with *the Commissioners of Police*, at which the whole of the difficulties have been fully discussed, *is satisfied that no means has been or will be spared in tracing the offender and bringing him to justice.*

There we have it. Mr. MATTHEWS is satisfied with Sir CHARLES WARREN, and Sir CHARLES WARREN no doubt is satisfied with Mr. MATTHEWS. What a Home Secretary! He is, indeed, a worthy counterpart to the Chief Commissioner. He is quite satisfied that "every means" has been and will be used to track out the murderer. And as a practical commentary upon this astounding statement we have the evidence at yesterday's inquest that the only clue has been destroyed deliberately by the officers for which Mr. MATTHEWS is officially responsible, and with whose conduct he is quite "satisfied." In making such a declaration Mr. MATTHEWS countersigned the decree for his own disappearance from the Home Office, which public opinion, without distinction of party, has drawn up.

Mr. MATTHEWS is "satisfied." But he is alone in his satisfaction. The City police are not the only constabulary whose chiefs are in a state of indignation over the conduct of Scotland-yard. The chief constables of our great municipalities are looking on with amazement at the incredible folly which is being displayed at headquarters, and with shame and indignation at the condition to which administrative incompetence has reduced great districts in London. We receive from all parts testimony as to the amazement which the publication of our Robbers' Record of Gray's-inn-road has occasioned throughout the kingdom. "I would not be allowed to hold my place another day," writes to us a well-known chief constable in the provinces, "if such a state of things existed under my jurisdiction." What will our correspondent say, we wonder, when he reads the Robbers' Record of Hackney-road, which we publish to-day? We have in vain attempted to keep our report within manageable dimensions. We commend it to the attentive consideration of Lord SALISBURY, and to the rest of the colleagues of the Home Secretary, as a sample of the kind of thing with which Mr. MATTHEWS is perfectly satisfied. It is a black and burning disgrace for the Government to allow such a state of things as we have brought to light to remain a single day without prompt and vigorous action. "Law and Order" are indeed words without meaning when thieves can levy such a tribute upon the unfortunate tradesmen of London.

THE CRIMINALS AND THE POLICE OF LONDON.—V

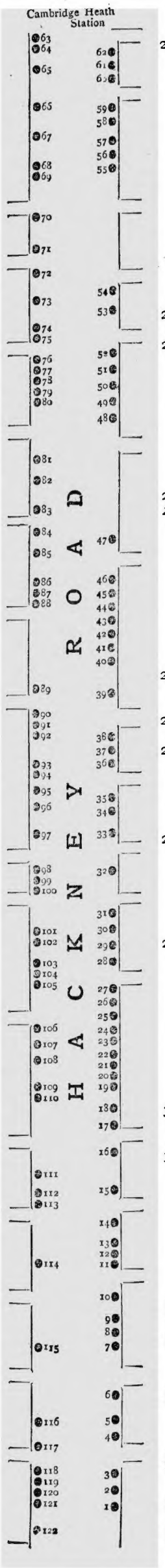
THE REPORT OF AN UNOFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

THIS week, our Commissioners, driving north-east, fixed upon Hackney road as the scene of their third investigation into the measure of the Thieves' Tribute. Here, patient inquiry gave even more startling results than Gray's-inn-road. Taking about the same length of street as was covered in Gray's-inn-road, our representatives made 220 calls. At 122 premises—that is to say, at every other house or shop—they received a report of one or more robberies or attempted robberies. On the most stringent basis of calculation conceivable, they obtained information concerning at least 245 robberies and 55 attempted robberies. This means that every two calls yielded over three cases—a somewhat larger proportion than Gray's-inn-road provided. Still more striking is the fact that 224 of the robberies and 51 of the attempted robberies occurred within the past two years. But the most serious feature of all—a feature which casts the "Robbers' Record" for Gray's-inn-road quite into the shade—is that in no small number of cases the thieves either secured or sought "swag" of a very valuable character. The number of thefts of valuable goods from vans, carts, and traps, often in broad daylight, must surely have won for Hackney-road in the trading world an almost unique reputation.

This state of things in Hackney-road, it should be said, has somewhat improved within recent months, owing partly to a change in police administration, which has thrown both sides of the road, for a section, into the same police division, and has increased the number of police on duty in the thoroughfare and neighbourhood; and partly to the capture and conviction of a few of the thieves, notably of a leader named Allen. But everybody agrees that there is still great room for further improvement. The general demand is for more constables. "There ought to be more plain-clothes men," is a suggestion which obtains universal endorsement. If the "point" system is retained, a pointsman ought to be kept on duty throughout the night, as well as during the day, is an urgent recommendation, made on behalf of the tradesmen and residents closest to the "point." "But what about the middle?" impatiently demand tradesmen far distant from the "point." "Instead of being in force here," observed a pleasant old gentleman, "they are guarding Salisbury, Balfour, Chamberlain, and Clanricarde, at the West-end." "We pay for them," this aged tradesman added; "and the police will never be of use until the people have control of them."

THE ROBBERS' RECORD—FOR HACKNEY ROAD.

1. Shoemaker's: About eighteen months ago, in the morning, the door being open, six pairs of boots were taken from the wall behind the counter, the value being about £1. A few months before two men came in, opened window, and took six pairs and one odd boot, value about £1, before the mistress could get down into the shop. About fourteen months ago an attempt was made to force the door.
2. Newsagent's: Could not keep matches on the counter some time ago, so have given up trying.
3. Clothier's: Twice this year there have been thefts from the door. At occupant's other shop, higher up the road, he lost articles from the door one night per week for eight weeks running. Clothes are unbuttoned from dummies. Occupant uses chains, but chains spoil the shape—you can only chain the dummy. "They watch us—they will shadow us, and as soon as they get a back view they will take a couple of pieces of cloth down." If the stuff had not come back, occupant would have lost nearly £20 this year. There are a couple of "hue and cry" cases every week down the road by the side of the shop. Four months ago, the Columbia post office, near here, was robbed of £40.
4. Shoemaker's: Last Wednesday and Thursday nights the door was forced open between twelve and one o'clock, but the thieves did not take anything. Another night recently an attempt was made about half-past ten o'clock.
5. Dyer's: Three months ago a woman took a feather whilst occupant went to the window to get one the thief pointed out. It had been sent by a lady, and occupant had to replace it at a cost of £1 1s. Earlier in this year a pair of boots worth 9s. 6d. was stolen from the passage.
6. Baker's: About two months ago £5 or £6 were stolen from the till in the morning. Recently a man pretending to be drunk was caught behind the counter. Loses three or four loaves weekly. A fortnight since a boy threw one right across the window as he saw occupant was going to strike him with a knife.
7. Greengrocer's: Now and again boys take trifles.
8. Draper's: Four or five years ago the roof was cut through and thieves let themselves down by ropes. They did not get anything; our dog woke us. There have been two attempts since; but the thieves were frightened—once by our dogs, once by the sudden fall of a window. A shoplifter is now doing three months for a theft here six weeks ago. The thief, who was very respectably dressed, hid stockings under her ulster, which was so sewn up at the sleeve as to form a bag. About two months before two respectable girls stole scarves from the counter. One had a silk neckerchief tucked up her sleeve. A week before last Christmas a young fellow stole nine pairs of stockings from the door; he was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. About September last year a woman two nights in succession concealed a child's ulster under her shawl. About the beginning of last year the widow of Baker, the Netherby burglar, stole from the shop a jacket. There were half a dozen robberies last year. An old woman of seventy took two or three cards of lace, and, being an old thief, was imprisoned for five years. Last Saturday week an ulster, value 8s., was taken from inside the door; while a boy and man were watching outside, the thief unbuttoned it and took it off. On the Monday of last week 10s. worth of floorcloth was taken from outside before five o'clock in the evening. This year there have been half a dozen similar robberies. The shopkeeper has sometimes two cases at the police-court in a day.
9. Timber-yard: Three years ago the office was broken into and a suit of clothes and other articles stolen.
10. Furniture dealer's: About a fortnight ago on a Saturday night, occupant just returned to the house in time to hear two men say, "Now's your time—slip in; there's nobody about!" One day last week a man was caught on roof of next house at 11 P.M.
11. Grindery shop: About eighteen months ago, leather of value was snatched from counter two or three times.
12. Sweetshop: Articles are being snatched continually from the counter. The associated shop down the road broken into about May and cleared of £18 worth of goods. It was again attempted last week.
13. Baker's: Last week a man was caught in this empty shop stealing the gas fixtures and pipes at eleven o'clock in the morning.
14. Furrier's: About two years ago, just as the occupant was moving in, the place was broken into at night from the front door and £25 to £30 worth of goods were stolen. Does not reckon day snatchings as anything out of the common run, but has lost about £20 in that way in the last year. In winter time almost every day something goes, the thieves stuffing boas under their coats.
15. Draper's: Has lost £200 in twenty years, principally in two big robberies. "The first was just when I opened; they always give greenhorns a turn."
16. Pawnbroker's: Lost £3 within a year.
17. Public-house: Nine months ago at two o'clock in the morning an attempt at burglary was made by breaking the fanlight.
18. Grocer's: Last March, about seven o'clock at night, shopkeeper saw a youth jump on a passing tramcar, and steal a bundle of washing. Many women, usually old, think it no robbery to take soap or a bundle of sticks, or anything of that kind.
19. Leather warehouse: One afternoon, two or three months ago, a man was bringing in some linings from a van, when two youths were seen to be running down the opposite side of the street with the best piece, worth about £5. The men escaped; but the stuff was recovered. About the same time customer's van, although minded by a boy while the customer was inside the shop, was robbed of a sample box of single boots, in the afternoon. About nine months ago thieves attempted to steal a customer's goods from a truck while it was going down the road about six o'clock in the evening. On a light evening, a man partly cleared the window, but he escaped. Last year a small shop down the road, formerly tenanted by one of the assistants, was the scene of a till robbery. Occupant has seen vans followed.



Last year a man was caught after stealing a bag from the trap of a commercial traveller as it was going down the road.

20. Butterman's: At end of last year, baggings, value 5s. to 7s., were lost from the outside. One Monday night the thieves came three times and took four. One a week was taken for nearly a couple of months. "Caught them sometimes and gave them a hiding. I believe in hiding them; it saves such a lot of flummery at the police-court." One Saturday afternoon bacon was stolen by a man, who got a month, and a tub of butter was stolen at the beginning of the year. Had a score of cases last year, and twelve or fifteen cases in the first three months of this year. The thieves are young fellows from sixteen to twenty-two. Vans are followed and tubs of butter taken both while the vans are moving and stationary. One night last February the shop van was followed by a man with a pony and trap, and a side of bacon taken while the goods were being delivered at a house. A year ago one man went to a horse's head while another stole things from the back of the cart about seven o'clock at night. As a tub of butter is worth £3, the year's losses would be about £14 or £15.
21. Butcher: Last tenant used to lose a piece of meat almost every night.
22. Pianos and sewing machines: Last November two small sewing machines, worth about £1 5s., were taken from the inside of the window. About the same time at night a musical-box worth five guineas was stolen from the inside of the shop. Last winter a perambulator was stolen from the pavement about seven o'clock at night. About the same time a concertina was taken. Three weeks ago, about six o'clock at night, an album was missed from a cart at the door. The total value would be about £10. At least twenty times within the shopkeeper's experience the chain securing perambulators has been found broken.
23. Public-house: Two or three pots stolen.
24. Shoemaker's: About six months ago at tea time two pairs of boots, worth about 8s., were taken from the door. Seven months ago, early one Sunday morning, a shutter was pulled down and the bell rung. Last year occupant lost very heavily. At ten o'clock one night the shopkeeper was knocked down and kicked in the side and mouth. While on his knees fitting customers, thieves will occasionally snatch a pair from the door. Last year there were ten or a dozen robberies, but there have been very few this year. The shop is within twenty yards of a police "point." "They watch the policeman, and as soon as his back is turned begin to rob."
25. Cornchandler's: About three years ago a clock was taken from the window just as the police were changing about nine o'clock in the evening.
26. Tobacconist's: Last winter, at eight o'clock at night, the till was emptied of 2s.
27. Tailor's: Three or four months ago, at six o'clock in the morning, the house door was entered as the police were changing, and goods worth £25 were taken. About a fortnight ago a pair of trousers were snatched from the door. A customer saved the trousers, but the man escaped. "As soon as our watch was taken from the door the trousers went."
28. Baker's: Four months ago the door was found open, but nothing had been taken. A wire guard has been put up and the counter cut to prevent thefts. Before that was done "rolls used to disappear till further orders." "Occasionally we lose things in the evening, principally by boys. They had repeatedly taken a loaf and thrown it quite across the window, smashing pastry," &c. Recently a man came in for bread and helped himself.
29. Grocer's: Three months ago two dozen brushes, worth 9s., were taken from the door, cut away. Last Christmas a washing-tub was calmly lifted from the inside of the shop on to a passing tramcar about six o'clock in the evening. Four years ago six fowls were stolen from the back yard. The bedroom window of the man next door was pulled down, and they had a look at him in bed. The premises have been attempted several times by burglars. About two months ago, on a Sunday evening at eight o'clock, a key was tried in the door by three fellows. Just before Christmas the shutters were tried, but the dog roused the occupant. Loses about £4 annually from door.
30. Toyman's: Two years ago the front door was forced at ten o'clock on a summer's night, and a few shillings' worth of goods were taken. Boys snatch from the door.
31. Butterman's: During the last ten years this wholesale tradesman has lost a considerable sum by robberies from vans in the road. Latterly he has taken to employing two lads as van-guards. About the beginning of this year, at midday, two boxes of butter (value 35s. each) were in a van outside, when a man carried one off to a pony cart. On being pursued, the thief ran away, leaving the butter behind, together with his pony and trap, which the police kept. Last year occupant had four or five cases of van robbery. Has also lost ducks and bacon from adjoining retail shop.
32. Clothier's: Two years ago, on a spring night, the window was smashed, but nothing taken.
33. Grocer's: People take things from the counter. Thirteen months ago at night thieves came into the cellar from the back-yard. They did not enter the shop, but took clothing and one or two things from the house.
34. Fishmonger's: About two years ago the premises were burgled in the early morning from the back; about £20 worth of wearing apparel being taken. About three weeks ago four thefts were committed in one night about here.
35. Tailor's: Two years ago, just at the change of policemen, in the evening, a piece of cloth was stolen. The thief was caught, and got eighteen months' imprisonment.
36. Oilman's: Two years ago there was an attempted burglary from the back.
37. Newsagent's: Three years ago two or three till robberies in a year.

38. Butcher's: Last year four men came in one afternoon and took meat deliberately; only one was caught. Big pieces had gone before the same year: a whole brisket was once taken. A loss of several pounds for the year.
39. Wholesale bootmaker's: Eighteen months ago, £50 or £60 worth of leather was found ready packed for removal in the yard one morning.
40. Boot warehouse: Five months ago, at 2 A.M., a man was knocked down and his watch and money taken at the gate.
41. Manufactory: £100 worth of silk was stolen one night last year. The premises had been attempted the year before.
42. Grocer's: Fortnight ago lost two or three weights.
43. Shoe manufactory: Experienced two burglaries and three attempted burglaries within three years. About twelve months ago, on a Saturday night, burglars broke in and took off £120 worth of leather, but they were observed, and the leather was recovered. The thieves had got ready another £120 worth for the next night. They were caught by plain-clothes policemen, and the chief of the gang got five years. Previously a postman had found the place open at 8 A.M.; it was then discovered that £5 worth of samples had been stolen. On another occasion the place was opened; but the dog disturbed the thieves, and nothing was taken. Earlier still there was an attempt made to enter the premises from the roof.
44. Boot machinist's: Two or three months ago the premises were attempted from the back in the early morning. The thieves and neighbours alike were alarmed by the breaking away of some piping, and a neighbour fetched two policemen. Two years ago, early one winter's morning, £15 worth of goods were found packed, but nothing was taken. One of the thieves has got sixteen months.
45. Boot manufactory: Experienced three robberies. The last was about eighteen months ago, when, in the early morning, two fellows were stopped by a neighbour carrying off £10 worth of goods. They were sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. Previously thieves have left spoil in the yard at night in winter. Even before that there had been an attempt at burglary. Boys coming in constantly announce van robberies.
46. Barber's: Lost little things in the daytime. Last Bank Holiday there was an attempt on the part of thieves.
47. Wire-worker's: Two years ago a case of bristles, worth £30, was stolen from a van. Carman says he cannot afford to leave matches in the van.
48. Oil-cloth warehouse: Three years ago had to put iron railings and (later) wire netting in front of warehouse, because thieves used to make dashes at goods. Three or four years ago thieves twice tried to burgle premises, but he always met them; they used to say: "The old —— is always awake." Van robberies in daylight frequent.
49. Public-house: Last winter, at midnight one Saturday, a thief, in attempting to enter premises, fell through a skylight. Sent to prison for three months.
50. Boot manufactory: Last winter, on a Sunday evening, the premises were entered from the front, and £50 worth of goods taken, but the thieves, being alarmed, dropped them.
51. Pawnbroker's: Have missed goods from the door. Last winter, before dinner, lost hearthrugs, value 15*s*. Burglars have attempted three or four times. Occupants and thieves once "eyed" one another, at 2 A.M.
52. Public-house: On a June afternoon this year a man jumped over the bar and stole £5 from the cash-box. He was caught and imprisoned.
53. Shoe warehouse: Early in the morning, two or three years ago, the premises were entered from the side, and some pounds' worth were stolen.
54. Surgeon's: Big books were stolen from the surgery last summer.
55. Dwelling-house: In the autumn of last year three men entered at the front door one afternoon whilst the family were at the seaside. Everything was packed, but nothing taken, the thieves being disturbed by neighbours, who had suspected their movements.
56. Dwelling-house: At the beginning of last winter two men burst open the front door at eight o'clock at night, the passage being in darkness.
57. Brewery and Tap (out of occupation): Five weeks ago the bar was entered at night and the counter cleared of all pewter, worth about £4. A week last Saturday the thieves renewed the entry and cleared all the shelves under the counter, and took away the taps, the loss being estimated at £12.
58. Oilman's: About the end of February a former shop on the opposite side of the road was "tried" repeatedly at night within two or three weeks; and occupant was compelled to sit up till four o'clock in the morning. Had suffered three different outside robberies—rug, bath, &c.—at nights in the winter of 1887, the goods lost being worth 30*s*. Knows of half a dozen cases of highway robbery. Six months ago a lady lost her purse; and there were three or four watch robberies about the neighbourhood in the beginning of the year.
59. Mantle-maker's: Two months ago the door was twice tried with a key between twelve and two o'clock in the morning. Another time thieves tried the back door.
60. Dairyman's: Three months ago a man came round the counter at twelve o'clock on a Saturday night and attempted to rob the till. "He did not get anything, but got me after him!"
61. Newsagent's: 15 months ago, at night, thieves cleared whole stock out.
62. Saddler's: About eight months ago a man's horse and trap were stolen from his stable just behind. They were found the week after in Essex.
63. Tobacconist's: "Bits of boys" come in and steal. Within the last three months 9*s*. worth of cigars, pipes, matches, and a small clock have been stolen. About four months ago, one forenoon, the till—bowl and 2*s*.—was taken. Last year all the windows were broken with stones. A quantity of tobacco stolen. A case to protect the goods displayed in the shop has been necessary.
64. Butcher's: Nearly a year ago one afternoon a man took a piece of meat, worth 13*s*., from a hook at the side of the shop and put it under his arm. He was ultimately imprisoned for three months. Two or three years ago a man walked in, in the afternoon, and tied up a piece of meat in his handkerchief. One Saturday night this summer, about six o'clock, a woman stole a piece of beef worth 6*s*. 8*d*. by hiding it under her cloak; she was followed and the meat was recovered.
65. Chemist's: A bottle of lozenges was stolen last year.
66. Perambulator warehouse: Within the last month a man tried to steal a perambulator at midday.
67. Pawnshop: Three months ago, in the afternoon, a man took a coat.
68. Baker's: In March of last year, on the night the occupant moved in, he had a quantity of wearing apparel, silver forks, and a time-piece, worth altogether quite £7, stolen during absence at previous residence, the front door being forced between nine and ten o'clock. A few cakes have been taken from the counter at different times. Attempts on the till were made about six months ago.
69. Draper's: Last Saturday night a mackintosh was taken from the shop.
70. Confectioner's: Four months ago 16*s*. worth of chocolate was taken from the counter, when the shopman was momentarily absent.
71. Grocer's: Just before Christmas caught a lad who had snatched a tin of biscuits from the door.
72. Draper's: Last Saturday night mackintoshes were snatched from the door. Last winter a bundle of wool wraps was taken from the door. Three years ago, on two succeeding nights, two 40-yard pieces of cloth were taken, together worth about £4. Four years ago a man was imprisoned for a month for theft from the door. Occupant has chained up goods for the last three years.
73. Leather merchant's: About eighteen months ago from the back of his establishment on the opposite side of the road £5 worth of leather was stolen early one morning. The thieves had attempted to break in the house.
74. Newsagent and tobacconist's: Last November on a very foggy day the till was taken. About a dozen of the last issue of "Old Moore's Almanack" were stolen from the counter last year. Papers are often snatched and matches also.
75. Bacon shop: One or two cases; particulars refused.
76. Chemist's: Ten years ago occupant's watch and chain were snatched whilst he was standing at his own counter. Counter robberies occasionally happen. The till was robbed of 5*s*. about nine months ago. There was also a till robbery three or four years ago.
77. Pastrycook's: Four or five months ago the street door was broken open very early in the morning, two or three times in succession.
78. Pork-butcher's: A fortnight ago some boys stole rolls from a corner of the outside counter. Early this year some pork chops were taken. About two years ago the door was attempted on a Saturday night.
79. Tobacconist's: Sometimes, in the evening, cigars worth 2*s*. or 3*s*. have gone, the drawers containing them having been pulled open. The till was tried a little while ago, and the boy overbalanced himself on the counter
80. Jeweller's: "I caution everybody who comes here against trap and van thieves." About two years ago a traveller in the purse trade had all his samples, worth £20, stolen by a man who ran after the trap and lifted the bag out. About eighteen months ago a parcel was snatched from a traveller's trap standing at this door, whilst a boy was actually watching the back of the trap. Although advised to send the goods by parcels post rather than by trap, a colleague of the traveller who lost the case of purses, confident that he could deliver the goods safely, brought them round himself in a phaeton; but he had not got far away from the shop before he discovered that a sealskin jacket, which he was taking as a present for his wife, which was covered over, had been stolen.
81. China shop: Boys take a glass occasionally from the door.
82. Draper's: Lately, a commercial traveller had his trap nearly emptied just after leaving this shop, the articles being worth £6 or £7. A year or two ago a man's dress suit was stolen from a commercial traveller's trap.
Jeweller's: A public-house in the district was entered a few weeks ago, and £80 worth of jewellery taken. The publican did not then lose his watch, but it was taken a few weeks later, and the potman's as well.
83. Butcher's: Has often had robberies from outside the shop. At times last year lost £1 a week.
84. Butterman's: A year ago at night this house was entered from the roof, and clothing worth £10 was taken.
85. Dyer's: Last Easter the side door was tried, and the premises have been subjected to four other attempts at night, at intervals of about six weeks.
Sweetshop: Counter-snatching goes on to the extent of 1*s*. 6*d*. a week.
86. Dairyman's: Three years ago at the morning change of police (six o'clock) £3 worth of cheese was taken. Seven months ago the till was robbed.
87. Boot manufactory: Ten months ago the downstairs windows were broken at night, and shoes worth 15*s*. or 16*s*. taken. Men have lost skins (worth about £5 per dozen) from vans here; the last case was six or seven months ago. In another case a bundle of "bellies," worth £3, was stolen.
88. Carriage builder's: Last Monday some people, apparently of the working-class, by giving an address which afterwards proved to be false, succeeded in hiring a small waggonette, drawn by a bay horse with white face and two white hind legs, wearing brass harness marked "S. H." Neither horse nor vehicle has since been seen. The value was £35. Last summer there was a similar occurrence, a sale of the stolen property being effected in the neighbourhood of the Rye House at Broxbourne. The tenant cannot display a rug in the open window. One worth 15*s*. was lately snatched from the middle of the window in broad daylight. Last summer several rugs were stolen. The rugs are worth from 10*s*. to 15*s*. each. The same thing has occurred for three or four summers running.
89. Shoe-manufactory: Four or five years ago the factory was broken into twice within a few months. The first time the thieves took a horse out of the stable, put it in a van, and loaded the van with tin-plates. The empty van and the horse were subsequently found in the middle of the day at Shadwell. They took tin-plates only the second time.
90. Timber yard: Eighteen months ago these premises were three times broken into at night, but each time the thieves were unsuccessful. Once they got a desk opened and disturbed everything in the place. From this tower of observation, the manager, on the Christmas Eve of 1886, saw a fellow rob a poor old man of some washing he was taking home in a cart about half-past four o'clock in the afternoon; the old man stood in the road and cried. Has also seen at least a dozen cases recently of snatching bacon, cheese, leather, &c., from vans. One foggy day, about two years ago, some thieves turned out the street lamps near to make it darker.
91. Dwelling-house: Two or three years ago, about ten o'clock on the evening of Whit-Sunday, the tenant's watch and chain were snatched at his own gate. He, however, ran after the thief, and got his watch.
92. Shoe manufactory: When occupied by Mr. Branch, the shoe manufacturer, about six years ago these premises were entered by burglars, who got in by the roof, which they had reached by means of a ladder they had dragged up there through the timber warehouse. The thieves at the same time blocked up the dog's kennel and put something before the door of the tenant's bedroom, so that when he was awakened he fell on leaving his room. The burglars took goods worth from £60 to £80.
93. Shoe manufactory: "Seven or eight months ago some boys tried to steal pigeons from the back. They were caught by the police. If a passenger in this street has a parcel that can be stolen, it is lost. Cabs with luggage often attacked. Warns all persons sending goods." The last case of van robbery within occupant's knowledge occurred three weeks ago.
94. Dwelling-house: Two years ago, at nine o'clock in the evening, while the tenants were in the country, the front door was forced open, and an entry made. All the panels of the drawing-room door were also broken in. The men told an inquiring neighbour that they had "come to do a job." They took three dresses, four overcoats, and a suit of clothes.
95. Shoe manufactory: Eight months ago, between 2.30 and 3 A.M., the last of three attempts at burglary was made, the door being tried with a jemmy. In a previous attempt, three months before, the thieves climbed on to the roof of a shop at the back, when they were disturbed. A passing gentleman saw three men at the door, the hinges of which they had tried to remove. A dog was poisoned by intending thieves some months since.

96. Dwelling-house: Five or six weeks ago a friend was coming from Bethnal-green-road into Hackney-road, at 11.20 P.M., when four men took hold of him round the throat, and one snatched his gold guard, which was worth £6; his watch, being secured by an india-rubber ring, was left. Last year the same friend was coming down Old-street when a young fellow snatched at his chain, but, missing it, the victim fell and injured his knee. The same friend also lost recently at the Crystal Palace a purse containing £4 or £5. Another friend was robbed of his watch in Shoreditch at eleven o'clock at night, not long ago.
97. Chemist's: Last Bank Holiday, between ten and eleven o'clock at night, thieves used a false key, entered the shop, and took £10.
98. Ham and beef shop: A few weeks ago these premises were twice attempted.
99. Sweetshop: On the same occasion the front door was tried with a jemmy.
100. Brewery: When coals are brought in it is necessary to depute a man to keep youngsters from stealing the coal as it is brought out of the carts. Workmen's coats or tools are stolen immediately they are left.
101. Tobacconist's: Lately, early on a Sunday morning, an attempt at burglary was made here. Last winter things were taken from a case on the counter.
102. Pawnbroker's: Five or six months ago burglars unsuccessfully attacked the premises.
103. Oilman's: A couple of years ago half a dozen scrubbing-brushes were stolen from the door. Soap is "sneaked" from the back of the shop.
104. Tobacconist's: Three or four months ago, about 9.30 P.M., two thieves came in as pretended customers and grabbed the shopkeeper's watch and chain. The chain was too strong, but they secured the watch, worth £4.
105. Draper's: Last year children's vests were taken from the door.
106. Butterman's: A month or two ago a side of bacon was taken from a van near Goldsmith's-row in the afternoon.
107. Jeweller's: About two years ago, when the tenant had just entered the shop, all the windows were broken in the night, the iron gate which protected them being pulled down, and all the watches, &c., were taken, the property stolen being worth over £35.
108. Chemist's: This year perhaps half a dozen bottles of perfume have been snatched from the counter. Has had one till robbery. The thieves sneak in on hands and knees.
109. Draper's: Two or three years ago the thieves tried hard to get in. Robberies from the outside have entailed heavy loss. Three or four years ago Oxford shirtings worth about 30*s.* were taken from the door. Occupant now gives a thief a "thumping" and lets him go.
110. Plumber's: This year a cistern and 15*s.* worth of wire netting were taken from the door in the middle of the day. Several bundles of netting have been lost recently. Goods outside this establishment are chained up now. About a year ago, at eight o'clock in the evening, the door was burst in, and the lock was snapped right off.
Shoemaker's: About three weeks ago, after the shop was shut, three men rang at the bell. One of them said, in reply to the occupant, "We ain't been a-ringin' no bell." Two young men who had followed them said they were ringing every bell in the road. "If no one had come out, they would have known there was no one in the house."
111. Wholesale draper's: In the last year or two we have very often had goods taken from traps standing at the door.
112. Dwelling-house: Over eighteen months ago thieves entered through a back window, but did not get anything.
113. Dwelling-house: Two or three years ago the house was entered in the middle of the morning from the front.
114. Timber yard: Three years ago a piece of mahogany, worth 12*s.* or 13*s.*, was stolen.
115. Dwelling-house: Two years ago last April, on Good Friday, this house was entered in the evening, and jewellery, apparel, and money to the value of £50 or £60 were stolen.
116. Hatter's: Last year half a dozen umbrellas, worth about 8*s.*, were stolen from the shop in the day-time.
117. Public-house: Three weeks ago, early in the morning, the lock of the door was broken and entrance gained, when some tobacco was taken.
118. Chemist's: Early this year, before eleven o'clock at night, this shop was broken into, as had been the case on a previous occasion. Being disturbed, the thieves contented themselves by taking only a clock and some tooth-brushes.
119. Tobacconist's: Last year an attempt at burglarious entry was made through a back-room window, which was left open in the night, and but for a large dog there would probably have been considerable loss. The till has twice been robbed within two years, the amount taken on one occasion being 15*s.*
120. Grocer's: About two years ago thieves were one night caught after having cut out a pane of glass at the back of the premises, the hole being large enough for entry to be made—a man indeed was half way through it when his presence was discovered; he managed to escape. At Christmas, 1886, the front door was forced open. Sometimes two and three pots of jam a week have been taken from the counter. Occupant now fills the jam pots on the top of the pile with sawdust or dirt. In these he places a card inscribed either "This is stolen from," &c., or "Honesty is the best policy," and they are tied up and labelled as if they were "real jam." The thieves, however, have now learned his little trick.
121. Baker's: At Christmas, 1886, thieves broke in twice. A few months previously they entered the back at night. Within the last three years on several occasions fowls have been taken from the back of the premises by youths.
122. Jeweller's: At Christmas, 1886, at six o'clock on a Sunday evening, the front door was prised open and a large part of the stock was taken, the whole of the centre window being cleared of gold goods.

VARIOUS FUNDS.

WE are requested to acknowledge on behalf of Mr. G. Anderson, Treasurer of Mr. Bradlaugh's Legal Expenses Fund, the sum of £161 19*s.* 10*d.*, collected by the *Halifax Courier*.

We have received the following additional subscriptions for this fund:—

	£	s.	d.
R. Munro Ferguson	10	0	0
B. F.	1	0	0
H. H. P.	0	2	6

We have received for the James Young Defence Fund:—

S. C. B.	2	0	0

We have received for the Law and Liberty League:—

H. S. Uhlrich	0	10	0

*THE HENRY IRVING SHAKESPEARE.**

THIS most useful edition of Shakespeare improves as it progresses. Mr Frank Marshall has gained in experience and in no way relaxed in diligence and accuracy. The notes are copious, intelligent and really helpful; the literary introductions embody the latest results of Shakespearean scholarship; and many excellent details, such as maps, time-analyses, and tables of the words peculiar to each play, add to the value of the edition, both for current reading and for reference. Mr. Marshall has had the advantage of assistance from Mr. P. A. Daniel, Mr. A. Wilson Verity, Mr. Arthur Symons, Mr. P. Z. Round, and Mr. Oscar F. Adams, but the methods originally adopted by him are retained throughout, and his spirit informs the whole. He himself is responsible for all the stage histories, with one exception, and it is in this novel and useful feature of the edition that the greatest improvement is apparent. The stage history of "Richard III.," the first play in the third volume, belongs to what may be called Mr. Marshall's first manner: it is decidedly perfunctory. Mr. Marshall does not mention that Cibber not only altered the play, but played the title-part himself, "screaming through it without dignity or decency," said his enemies. He does not mention that this was the part in which Macready established his London reputation. He does not mention that in this part Junius Brutus Booth made his famous attempt to overthrow the supremacy of Kean. He states that John Kemble played Richard "on April 1, 1810-11" (1811 was the date), and does not say at what theatre. He makes no mention whatever of Charles Kean or Phelps. Strangest of all, the name of George Frederick Cooke, one of the greatest Richards that ever trod the boards, is altogether omitted. Yet space is given to an unnecessarily long quotation from Bishop Corbet's "Iter Boreale," and to a reprint, for the hundredth time, of the Goodman's-fields playbill of Garrick's first appearance. All the other stage histories are in the editor's second and better manner, some of them being remarkable instances of a judicious condensation of facts. As Mr. Marshall promises a list of errata in a later volume, we may note one or two slips that should be corrected. Lewis made his first appearance as Benedick in October, not September, 1777, and Quick, not Quin, was the Dogberry. Most of the great representatives of Dogberry, says Mr. Marshall, "seem to have first graduated in the part of the Town Clerk, who was probably the same as the Sexton, and also figured, perhaps, as one of the Watchmen." This is an odd and quite gratuitous conjecture, for the Town Clerk is obviously none other than our old friend Verges. Macready's performance of Benedick, to which Mr. Marshall refers, took place not in 1814 but in 1815, and at Bath, not in London, as the reader would naturally conclude in the absence of any hint to the contrary. The statement that Henderson's Falstaff "almost succeeded in dethroning Quin from his sovereignty in this part" is, to say the least of it, ambiguous. It seems to imply that Quin was in possession of the part when Henderson "dethroned" him; whereas he had retired from the stage a quarter of a century before and had been dead for eleven years. A history of "The Merchant of Venice" which makes no mention of Phelps as Shylock (one of his best parts) cannot be called exhaustive, and still more extraordinary is Mr. Marshall's total silence as to the Shylock of George Frederick Cooke. He seems to boycott poor Cooke out of *malice prepense*.

Mr. Gordon Browne's illustrations remain the least satisfactory feature of the edition. They possess grace, spirit, freedom, and a certain monotonous prettiness. Their decorative quality, where nothing more is required, is very good. For instance, nothing could be pleasanter than the headpiece to the Clown's song in "Twelfth Night" (vol. iv., p. 399). But as illustrations of character they are utterly feeble.

A LITERARY RESURRECTION.

WE have received the following interesting communication from the editor of *Blackwood's Magazine*:—

The editor of *Blackwood's Magazine* has observed Mr. W. Whiteside's question in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of October 6, with regard to the story "Aut Diabolus aut Nihil," published in this month's number of *Blackwood*, having previously appeared in an American magazine some eleven years ago. The editor of *Blackwood* accepted the fuller and more circumstantial version of the incident which forms the plot of "Aut Diabolus aut Nihil," with the full knowledge that his contributor had already published an account of the matter in America. The author of both versions wrote thus:—"When the strange adventure first came to my knowledge I sent an account of it to an American magazine, the *Galaxy*. This was twelve years ago. That magazine has now been ten years out of print, and as there is no copy of that number in the British Museum, I had to send a year back to the editor in New York, who has for years retired from active life, to get the desired copy, and when I received this I rewrote the story in its present form." This will probably serve as a sufficient answer to Mr. Whiteside's question.

The above information is very interesting, and fully answers our correspondent's question. But we should like to ask, as a question of editorial ethics, whether the information ought not to have been supplied in *Blackwood* itself?

* "The Works of William Shakespeare." Edited by Henry Irving and Frank A. Marshall. Vols. III. and IV. (London: Blackie and Son. 1888.)

Occasional Notes.

Mr. Leonard Courtney is an honest, upright, fearless, conscientious man. But, as his speech yesterday shows, he can blunder as badly as anybody else. For instance, he pledged himself anew to do his best to grant at the earliest opportunity to Ireland "the local government reform which they had brought into England that year;" and this with a view of maintaining the Union! A more cutthroat policy could not be devised. To give the whole local government of Ireland into the hands of the representatives of the local voting majority of Irish householders is simply to place the whole control of Irish administration in the hands of men who will value that control simply and solely because of the purchase which it gives them for throttling the Imperial Government into conceding Home Rule.

Mr. Courtney again proposed to cut Mr. Balfour up into three or four secretaries, each of whom, we suppose, must have a seat in the House of Commons. This is a pleasant prospect! A whole Irish Cabinet, seated at St. Stephen's! If we are to have an Irish Cabinet let it sit at Dublin. It is an interesting suggestion, however, if only because it affords evidence of the discontent of a practical administrator with the present mode of governing Ireland.

But there was one really good thing in Mr. Courtney's speech at Liskeard yesterday—only it was said not by Mr. Courtney, but by "a voice" in the gallery. Here is the passage we refer to:—

Mr. Courtney: With all his ability, Mr. Balfour had too much work, and what was the consequence of a man having too much work?

A Voice: He does it badly. (Laughter, and "Hear, hear.")

The "voice" was indisputably the voice of common sense, but it seems to have somewhat disconcerted Mr. Courtney, who was contending that Mr. Balfour did every bit of his "too much work" superlatively well.

Bad as are the Whitechapel murders, they are mercy itself compared with the appalling atrocity of the matricide reported from Sherburn, near Selby. The man locked up his mother and her servant in an upper room, and spent two hours in kicking his mother to death, and then another two hours and a half in kicking her corpse to pieces. He then burnt part of the remains in the fire and fell asleep. The unfortunate servant girl, screaming, and nearly delirious with terror, was threatened with similar treatment and was kept on her knees nearly all night. Eight hours after the murder began she escaped, and secured his arrest. The man must be mad; but such an outburst of homicidal lunacy is fortunately very rare. It is to be feared that the attention given to the recent doings in London may yet bear baleful fruit, owing to the fascination which the spectacle of massacre has for certain disordered minds.

So the one has been taken, and the other left. Professor Baldwin and the Alexandra Palace are spared, the tobogganning and the Irish Exhibition are doomed. It is really a great shame, but the managers of the Exhibition almost courted their rebuff by fixing that truly terrible brass-band competition for the very week before the licence came up for renewal. Anything more insane could not be imagined; it was as if Mr. Augustus Harris were to celebrate the approach of licensing day by inviting the magistrates to a barrel-organ orgie. Nevertheless, we suspect that the forfeiture of the Irish Exhibition was as much its misfortune as its fault. A facetious reference by one of the magistrates to the "God save the Queen" story let the cat out of the bag. The Middlesex magistrates are hardly, we expect, a Home Rule body; and the doom of the licence was really decreed on the day when some spiteful Tories began making political capital out of the "disloyal" band from Cork.

Criticism of the administration of Mr. Saunders at the Thames police-court is rather hopeless work, but a cruel decision of his reported on Wednesday ought not to be allowed to pass without protest. John Tobin, a painter, and his wife Elizabeth were charged with endangering the life of their child Daniel, aged two and a half years. The relieving officer swore that he found the child alone with only a shirt on, in a room full of filth, the stench from which was unbearable. He fetched Dr. Harvey, and the child was taken to the infirmary. The doctor swore that the child was filthy, "very emaciated, and almost dying from starvation." Its life was in danger. That was on Saturday last, and though much improved it was still very weak, and hardly able even to cry. The father was drunk, and when apprehended was drawing 23*s.* 4*d.* as his week's wages. As the neighbours used to throw in food through the window, it is possibly not the parents' fault that Daniel is alive. In judgment on all which Mr. Saunders said that he "could not see his way to convict" the prisoners, whom he discharged! One wonders what this magistrate would have done if little Daniel had been quite, instead of almost, done to death. The lions among which his prototype was thrown were more merciful than these brutal parents.

The Dublin Mansion House Committee of the Parnell Defence Fund has issued an address to the Irish people appealing for prompt and vigorous action in raising subscriptions. But would it not be better to say how much money is likely to be wanted, and how much money has been raised? The Liverpool Fund, the *Freeman* Fund, and various other funds are going. Could we not have an authoritative statement from some central body as to the money in hand and the money likely to be needed? At present we are going on a haphazard way not calculated by any means to elicit the maximum of subscriptions in the shortest possible time.

Hedging again! Mr. Courtney declared yesterday that "for his part, though he had never said anything about it publicly or privately up to this time, he had always been astonished at the fuss made about these so-called letters of Mr. Parnell's." Mr. Courtney has only come out just in time. Three weeks more, and he would have been too late.

Mr. Courtney is quite correctly informed as to the probable fate of the so-called letters, but on another aspect of the Commission he is curiously at fault. Here is what he said:—

As between Mr. Parnell, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Healy, or any other person and the *Times* the Court could do its work perfectly. But in an investigation which had to go into the history of the Parnellite movement and into various political combinations the judges had to engage in work as to which their experience afforded them no special guide, and he did not see how they were to have the materials upon which to form a complete judgment.

Mr. Courtney, like the other Unionists, is hoping to make up for the failure to prove the specific personal charges by clouds of dust about vague political charges. But the *Times* has tried that game on already, and it has already been ruled out of court by the judges. Mr. Courtney's perplexities about their inquiry into "the history of the Parnellite movement and various political combinations" are quite superfluous, as he will see by reading the following passage of arms between Mr. Justice Hannen and the *Times* counsel:—

Sir J. Hannen: Did the Attorney-General make no charges against individuals?

Mr. Graham: He made charges against the organization, and no doubt by inference against individuals. What we are charging is the whole organization that has been working the Land League movement.

Sir J. Hannen: I do not doubt it; *but that is not what we are inquiring into*, but the charges and allegations against persons.

"The conductors of the *Deutsche Rundschau* are not of the stuff," said the *Times* correspondent at Berlin the other day, "of which heroes are made." They are not indeed. The disclosure of Dr. Geffcken's name a week ago was one act of editorial meanness; the surrender of his manuscript yesterday was another. Can one wonder that Prince Bismarck tramples, when editors are thus ready to crawl? In England the editorial standard is different. We cannot answer for what the *Times* may do about the person who sold it the Parnell letters under pledge of secrecy; but even Mr. Yates once went to prison rather than disclose the name of a contributor.

Until this year English people have failed to understand how it is that in Hungary, Roumania, and in Russia popular outbreaks of savage ferocity from time to time take place against the Jews. This year we have unfortunately no difficulty whatever in realizing how easily popular passion can be excited against the sons of Israel. We have not yet come to Jew-baiting in East London. But when we read this morning that Sir Charles Warren thought it better to destroy a clue to the Whitechapel murderer rather than to allow an inscription implicating the Jews in the murder to remain on a wall till daylight for fear of an outbreak, we understand how near we are to such a peril. "So real were the apprehensions of the police authorities in this connection that on the Sunday night of the murders the chief police stations in the East-end were reinforced by fifty constables each." Unfortunately the action of Sir Charles Warren in destroying evidence that might seem to have implicated the Jews is just the kind of thing to excite popular feeling far more bitterly against the Jews than the inscription itself.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AT TEA.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Please correct the false statement in to-day's *Times* that Sir R. Webster addressed a "public meeting" in Ventnor on Tuesday last. The meeting was called by the local branch of the Primrose League. It commenced with a sixpenny tea—after which came speeches and songs—to which part of the entertainment Conservatives and Unionists were invited, and tickets issued by a local Conservative. This is the meeting called "public" by the *Times*. The "public" here are not generally of Sir Richard's way of thinking.—I remain, yours obediently,

C. RYAN.

Cambridge House, Ventnor, Oct. 10.

"MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Although I think there are several points in which your article of last Thursday (October 4) does not give quite an accurate description of my book on "Marriage and Divorce," I do not wish to enter upon a general discussion of the subject on this occasion. But there is one matter which appears to me of very practical and immediate importance, and on which I will beg your permission to say a few words. You conclude by wishing that I may succeed in "drawing" some Bishop to enter upon the controversy. This is perhaps not a very reverent way of putting it; but I confess that I do think it is very important that the Bishops should express their opinions on these very vital questions, and in such a form as to give the public an opportunity of estimating their value or validity: at present, without assigning their grounds of argument, they have solemnly committed themselves to certain opinions relating to marriage which I venture to say are directly opposed to the plain facts of the Bible. The question of polygamy—although it is not the principal subject of my book—is a notable case in point. If, as they say, polygamy is, in principle, "condemned by the law of Christ," then, I ask, "What are we to think of the great bulk of this sacred volume, in which it is so plainly allowed and sanctioned?" (Preface.) I am sure it must be obvious to any sensible man that some very important questions are involved in this matter—apart from any question of the practical expediency of that system. And I think it will be generally felt that the Bishops owe it as a serious duty to the Church and to the world to explain how they come to throw such a fatal imputation of inconsistency upon this volume, which they profess to receive as a Book of Divine truth and authority.—Yours, &c.,

AP RICHARD.

October 10.

THE BUST OF HADRIAN.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Will you allow me to state through your columns that the story of the theft and purchase of the bust of Hadrian taken from a northern contemporary is sheer fabrication from beginning to end, and is from an easily recognized source, which, if authoritative, is not always veracious? The bust pointed at, a magnificent work for its epoch, was never in the Athens, or any other, Museum; and was found not long ago in some private excavations near the Stoa of Hadrian, and at once sent to this country and purchased by a dealer in whose collection I saw it two days ago. The rest of the item concerning the thefts in or from the Museum of Athens is equally apocryphal, and if it were true it would be no credit to a Greek to publish it, or to the Government whose officials are implicated in it. The ridiculous and impracticable requisitions of the Greek archæological law make it very profitable to smuggle antiquities out of the country, and as long as it is so it will always be possible to find Greeks who will undertake the risk; and the inefficiency of the precautions taken in the Greek Custom-houses will appear when I say that the finest works discovered by private and accidental excavation in Greece during the last ten years, almost without exception, have been exported and sold to foreign museums or to private collectors. The bust in question affords an eminent example, as it is a massive work, which would require two strong men to carry it; and not many years ago a life-size bronze statue was exported in the same manner; while it is a well-known fact that a certain dealer in Athens comes to Europe every year with a large collection of figurines which are sold as antique, and in some cases are probably from Tanagra, but which in all cases are run through the Custom-house at Peiræus. The law is immoral as well as inefficient, for while it permits property in the results of excavation it forbids sale out of the country, and yet refuses adequate compensation by the Government, though it levies the half of the value as a tax. The result could easily be foretold by anybody who knows the people—the best finds go abroad, both to save the tax and to get the better price. The Greek Government lately made an attempt to recover objects of art smuggled out of the country as stolen, but was reminded that in this case its rights lapsed with the jurisdiction of its Custom-house. A treaty exists with France by which such objects may be seized on entry into Marseilles coming from Greece, but, once in the country, all claim lapses in any European country. To this is due the attempt to represent the Hadrian as stolen from the Museum, so that a claim might be established as to stolen goods. Honest and patriotic Greeks will be glad to know that the report I have alluded to is false, for while its falsity leaves no hope of reclaiming the Hadrian it also exculpates its archæological authorities from the disgraceful charges of collusion with the robbing of their Museum, for the theft of an object the size of the Hadrian could only be effected with the knowledge of several of the legal guardians of the collections.—Yours truly,

W. J. S.

At Home and Abroad.

A rumour was current in Durban yesterday that Usibepu had been killed by the Usutus.

An extensive fire broke out yesterday on the premises of the Standard Oil-works at Brooklyn, damage to the amount of £50,000 being done.

By the fall of a grand stand at Quincy, Illinois, during a display of fireworks, about one hundred and fifty persons were injured.

The English Government has notified the adhesion to the Submarine Cable Convention of Canada, Newfoundland, the Cape, Natal, New South Wales, Tasmania, Western Australia, and New Zealand.

From Halle it is reported that some wealthy citizen of that town has contributed the munificent sum of 150,000 m. to the Emin Pasha Expedition Fund, which is otherwise steadily increasing.

A telegram received from Constantinople announces that the Grand Vizier has promulgated a decree forbidding the issue of morning papers there, and allowing only evening editions to appear.

The delegates of the twelve Jewish Consistories of France will meet next week for the election of a Grand Rabbi, in place of M. Isidore, recently deceased.

An epidemic of measles has broken out at Bootle, near Liverpool, and is causing considerable anxiety to the local health authorities. Thirty fresh cases have just been reported, and the total number of cases now exceeds a hundred.

The King of Portugal has arrived at Madrid on a visit to the Queen Regent of Spain, whose guest he will remain until Sunday evening. Many festivities have been prepared in his Majesty's honour.

General Boulanger went on Wednesday to the Church of Ste. Honoré d'Eylau for the purpose of publishing the customary banns for the marriage of his younger daughter, Mdlle. Marcelle Boulanger, to Captain Augustin C. Driant, his former aide-de-camp.

Lord Ripon opened a new Liberal Club at Norwood yesterday, and subsequently delivered an address, in which he said that future generations, looking back on the state of things to-day, would wonder at the blunders of the opponents of the Liberal policy and laugh at their unworthy fears.

The Natal railways are fully occupied with the traffic of the interior. The Council has assured the Governments of the Republics of its readiness to co-operate with them in extending the railway system beyond the borders by remitting the Customs dues on materials and by levying reduced railway rates.

A gymnasium and workshop in connection with the Railway Servants' Orphanage at Derby were opened yesterday by Mr. J. M. Cook, of the firm of Thomas Cook and Son, who has erected them for the institution at a cost of £500.

The *Lancet*, writing upon the subject of the disaster in the Caucasus, says we learn with regret from the highest authorities that there can be no longer any doubt that Mr. F. Donkin and his companion Mr. Fox, with their party, have been lost in the Caucasus.

In connection with the formation of the British Fruit Growers' Association a conference of fruit growers was held at the Crystal Palace yesterday, when a draft report defining the objects of the association was adopted. Papers on the subject of fruit-growing were also read.

The annual Autumn Hardy Fruit Show at the Crystal Palace was opened yesterday, the display being a good one. The prizes given by the Palace Company covered about a dozen classes, besides which there were the Veitch and Turner memorial and special prizes offered.

Some time between the hours of eleven o'clock on Tuesday night and early on Wednesday morning the Communion plate used for sacramental purposes of the Mission Church, of which Mr. William Harrison is minister, was stolen from Bloomsbury Hall, Meard-street, Soho, W.

George Jones and Samuel Williams were charged on remand at the Clerkenwell police-court yesterday with breaking into St. Aloysius Church, St. Pancras, and stealing two silver cruets, the property of the Rev. Father Ryan, on the 26th ult. The prisoners were committed for trial.

An Algerian newspaper states that the Sherif of Wazan, in Morocco, has discarded the Englishwoman, his marriage with whom made no little stir some years ago. It is supposed that his object is to recover the Emperor's favour, and that after the Emperor's visit to Tangier he will reinstate her; but she is now at Oran, in Algeria.

A splendid monument in memory of Monsignor Dupanloup, the famous Bishop of Orleans and member of the Academy, was inaugurated yesterday in Orleans Cathedral. The ceremony, although not official, was of a very imposing character. The monument, which represents the prelate surrounded by his favourite disciples and fellow-students, is very effective.

Elizabeth Booth, wife of a teamsman in the employment of Lord Egerton, was remanded at Altrincham yesterday, charged with causing the death of her child, aged fifteen months, by throwing it into the river Bollin. The accused stated to the police that she was stopped by two men on Tuesday night, and that on her being unable to satisfy their demands for money they took the child from her and threw it into the river.

At the Glasgow town council yesterday, attention was called to a letter from Mr. Oats stating that numerous drunken persons were supplied with drink at the Glasgow Exhibition. Bailie Simons stated that on the temperance day in the exhibition, when not a drop of liquor was sold, there were more drunken people in the grounds than on any other day. People brought in the drink in bottles, while the season-ticket holders went out for it.

The balance-sheet was yesterday laid before the stewards of the Hereford Musical Festival. It showed total receipts amounting to £2,877, and payments of £3,582, leaving an adverse balance of £705. The clerical charities of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford had, however, benefited £831 by the effort. Sir A. Sullivan, who was present as conductor, refused any remuneration.

The capture of mackerel at Skibbereen continues large, and is stated by some to be the largest on record. A number of nets have been surfeited by the weight, and sufficient hands cannot be procured for curing the fish. As a consequence, consignments of fresh mackerel are being railed off to Dublin, London, and Liverpool. Some boats have netted £80 worth of fish in a single night.

Mr. Courtney, addressing his constituents at Liskeard last night, said the Chief Secretary for Ireland had too much to do. Mr. Forster's life had been shortened by his zeal in the Government of Ireland. Mr. Balfour had, as much as any man could have, the business of Ireland at his fingers' ends. Mr. Balfour was an admirable man—as good, and excellent, and kind as he was able, and some of his opponents were drawn to him by the ties and bonds of good will

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK AND SIR M. MACKENZIE.

A HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED LETTER.

The following extracts from a letter written by the Empress Frederick to Sir Morell Mackenzie appear in the *Daily News*. We understand that the letter is not printed in Sir Morell's forthcoming work, and has never before been published :—

"I took care to tell all eminent German medical men with whom I came casually in contact that you had said to me the first time I saw you, that though what you saw was innocent, yet you could not be sure until it was examined by Virchow, and that *a malignant disease might be present somewhere out of sight*,* though there was no proof of it, *the most unfavourable element of the case being my husband's age at the time*.* You told me that benign growths and malignant growths were seldom found together, and that you thought the growth you could see on the vocal chord was a benign one. *You also said you could not hold out any security to me that a malignant growth might not appear some day*.* You said that the operation proposed ¶ was running too great a risk, that it was exposing life, and that should it succeed, the condition of the patient after would be so terrible that his chances, if let alone, would be more favourable. I have since heard that different German medical men think this a reasonable and sensible view, and say that under the circumstances we could have done nothing better. You also said, *I think*,* if I remember rightly, that you would not have larygotomy or laryngofissur§ performed on your own throat on the surmise or suspicion of a malignant affection of the larynx without very positive proof, and not even then, as the tendency of malignant disease was to reappear in other places when removed from one. Consequently there would be a possibility of having gone through the operation, and yet losing one's life after all by the reappearance of the disease. Furthermore, you said, I think, that you did not know whether the Crown Prince's constitution could withstand so serious a shock as that inflicted on the whole system by so important an operation. I should have repeated all this at the time much oftener, had not the prevailing feeling been one of joy and gratitude at having escaped the horrible operation. '*You can show this letter to whomsoever you please*.'"

* The italics throughout the letter are in the original. ¶ The operation proposed by the German doctors in May, 1887. § The German equivalent to thyrotomy.

THE REGISTRATION ORDER IN FRANCE.

There were 1,908 foreigners registered at the Prefecture on Wednesday—418 Belgians, 339 Swiss, 305 Germans, 84 Austrians, 138 Russians, 230 Italians, 87 British subjects, 23 Americans, 18 Roumanians, 47 Dutchmen, 38 Spaniards, 108 Luxemburghers, 14 Turks, 5 Brazilians, 7 Danes, 16 Greeks, 6 Portuguese, 2 Venezuelans, 1 Mexican, 5 Norwegians, 4 Argentines, 1 Chilian, 1 Columbian, 1 Egyptian, 1 native of Morocco, 3 Swedes, 1 Bolivian, 3 Uruguayans, 1 Persian, and 1 African. At Lyons and Nantes the foreigners applying for registration were told to return in a few days, the authorities not being prepared to receive their declarations.

EXPLORATIONS IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The Rev. M. S. Green, Carrigaline, and the Rev. H. Swanzy, Castlemagner, county Cork, were among the saloon passengers who disembarked at Queenstown yesterday, from the *City of Rome*, from New York. These gentlemen left in June last under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society to proceed to the Selkirk Range of the Rocky Mountains, in British Columbia, in order to make a survey of the glacier regions of the range, with a view to the preparation of a geographical map. They report that the work of travelling over the glaciers was exceedingly laborious and difficult, and at times very perilous, owing to thick fogs and the rugged nature of the ice. Mr. Green, however, succeeded in mapping out about two hundred square miles of a wild mountainous region, and Mr. Swanzy secured a fine series of photographs.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the organizing committee of the Imperial Institute was held yesterday under the presidency of Lord Herschell, who reported the result of a conference of the commerce sub-committee with the representatives of the principal chambers of commerce in the United Kingdom and representatives of important technical associations held that day. His lordship stated that the general consensus of opinion was strongly in favour of the establishment of a department of commercial intelligence upon the general principle of the outline scheme proposed by the commerce sub-committee, which had been submitted to the consideration of the above-named bodies. Several suggestions were made by representatives of the chambers and technical associations present at the conference, and the view was unanimously expressed that the department of commercial intelligence, if cautiously and judiciously elaborated, would be calculated to confer very important benefits upon the commerce and industries of the Empire. The organizing committee unanimously approved the report, and ordered action to be taken thereon. The organizing secretary submitted the scheme for the foundation of a School of Modern Oriental Languages, which was approved.

A NOTORIOUS SWINDLER ON HIS TRIAL.

Yesterday the trial commenced in Paris of the great swindler Allmayer. Both on account of the fertility of invention, which amounted to genius, and the daring which characterized his exploits, Allmayer (the *Daily News* correspondent says) may be classed among the most prominent evildoers of the "Newgate Calendar." He certainly has shown great fertility of resource. The memory will long live among the knavish class of how he stole from the counter of M. Kastor a registered letter containing a draft for £1,600 on a Canadian firm, and then by imitating M. Kastor's voice through a telephone, succeeded in getting it accepted by the banker. Still more will he be remembered by gaol birds for having, when a captive in Mazas, got himself shown out of the prison gates by the governor himself by showing him a forged order for his release made out on one of the juge d'instruction's official sheets, which he had stolen a few days previously off the magistrate's desk. Notorious, too, are his subsequent wanderings through France, Algeria, and foreign countries, and his attempt to negotiate £6,000 worth of cheques with forged signatures. Ultimately, through reckless ambition, he came to grief. He has now on his shoulders the three charges named, besides an old sentence of twenty years' hard labour to work out. Allmayer is a dapper and dandyish-looking young man of about twenty-five. He wears a fine dark moustache, and has that slight tendency to baldness which often goes with elegant manners. He is guarded in the dock by four policemen. This unwonted precaution is a recognition of his ingenuity at slipping through warders' hands.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE APPALLING RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN AMERICA.

HEARTRENDING SCENES.

Full particulars are now to hand respecting the appalling disaster which took place on the Lehigh Valley Railway, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday evening, and about which we published several telegrams yesterday. It seems that eight thousand excursionists were being conveyed in three trains. The first contained nine carriages, the second ten, the third twelve. The first went through all right. The second was waiting for the line ahead to be clear, when the third dashed into it at full speed. Both trains were densely crowded, and the loss of life was terrible. The shock drove the rear carriage of the stationary train through the one ahead two-thirds of its length, forcing it into the third. Not a single person escaped alive from the rear carriage. The second also was left with a mass of maimed and bleeding bodies, and from the third only a few escaped.

The terrified passengers who were uninjured hurried from the carriages to the spot where the locomotive and the carriages were lying crushed together. A terrible scene met their eyes. The shattered locomotive was pouring forth streams of steam and water, which hid the full horrors of the disaster, while the hissing sound deadened the shrieks and groans of those imprisoned. Some of the dead sat pinioned erect in their seats. The timbers of the rear carriage were crushed and wrenched, while on all sides hung mangled bodies and limbs. The few bodies which were not mangled were burned and scalded by the steam.

The uninjured began at once to do what could be done for their unfortunate companions. A young lady was found caught by the legs. One was quickly released, but the other could not be freed, and a misdirected blow of an axe severed it from the body. She heroically bore her torture, and taking out a gold watch handed it to an acquaintance as a gift to a friend at home. She was put on one of the trains and had all possible care, but died in the arms of her friends. To free the bodies in the rear carriage the men attached the locomotive to the wrecked one, and started to pull it out. At first the movement brought from the wounded such cries of distress that the surrounding friends ordered the engineer to desist on pain of his life. They did not wish to see the mangled forms still further mutilated. The few houses on the spot were thrown open to the sufferers, and bonfires were lighted to aid the work of relief. More than fifty persons were found to have been killed and seventy wounded. The accident is charged to the carelessness of the driver, who had half a mile clear ahead, in which the red light was plainly visible. He said he had been on duty forty-eight hours without rest, and had fallen asleep from exhaustion.

THE NEW THEATRE IN VIENNA.

Last evening the last rehearsal before the opening of the new Burg Theatre took place in the brilliantly lighted house, before the members of the press and other invited guests. The Emperor was present, with the King of Saxony and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and took evident pride and pleasure in the admiration which was lavishly bestowed on all sides. The prologue composed for the opening was not spoken, and only a fragment from Wallenstein's "Lager" was given, with entirely new scenes, costumes, and arrangements. Long after the curtain fell a distinguished company promenaded through all parts of the house admiring the innumerable works of art, especially those which adorn the staircases and the great foyer. The hundreds of brilliantly-lighted windows gave life to the part of the Ringstrasse where the theatre is situated.

THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION AND THE STAINES SITE.

It was officially announced yesterday that the proposed site for the future meetings of the National Rifle Association at Staines will be inspected to-day by many experts in rifle shooting, and that an influential meeting, with the object of securing the large area of ground offered, will subsequently be held. The Staines site is nineteen miles from London, and, with the proposed new line on to the ranges, can be reached in less time even than has formerly been occupied in travelling from London to Wimbledon-common. The proposal at present is to secure a rifle shooting-ground for the metropolitan volunteers for the ordinary regulation musketry course, and one on which the position of the targets and of the various firing-points can, for the great annual prize meeting, be so entirely altered as to provide practically new ranges, thus overcoming the objection by provincial volunteers to shoot for the Queen's and other national prizes on ranges with which London volunteers might be familiar by constant use.

THE CRISIS IN THE COAL TRADE.

Up to noon yesterday 20,000 more notices for the 10 per cent. advance had been given in by the miners at the different pits in West Yorkshire, making, with the 10,000 notices handed in on Wednesday, a total of 30,000. The Staffordshire coalmasters yesterday advanced the wages of colliers 5 per cent. The advance takes place on Monday next. This action averted a strike, as the men's notice expires on Saturday. Last night the officials of the Yorkshire Miners' Association at Barnsley reported that the strike movement throughout Yorkshire is further extending. Mr. Pickard, M.P., yesterday telegraphed to Mr. Ashton, of Manchester, Secretary of the Lancashire Miners' Federation, which includes the Cheshire collieries, asking him to wire what action was being taken. The reply received stated that the notices in Lancashire had been sent in on Wednesday and yesterday. Great satisfaction was expressed.

A BRIGHTON BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

At Brighton yesterday, before Mr. Bull, under-sheriff, and a jury, an action for breach of promise of marriage was brought by Fanny Prevett, domestic servant, of that town, against Thomas Milne Ross, a corporal of the Scots Greys. Damages were laid at £500. The plaintiff became acquainted with the defendant in September, 1887, and in the following December he offered her marriage and was accepted. Numerous letters were written, and the defendant sent plaintiff between fifty and sixty. The day of the marriage was fixed, and a day or two before the date appointed the plaintiff wrote to Ross, reminding him of the event. Ross replied that he was sorry he could not marry her, and said that if he had promised to marry her he must have been drunk. The plaintiff was in service in Brighton, but had to leave her situation, and had given birth to a child. The jury assessed the damages at £300. Ross's friends are in good circumstances.

THE DARLINGTON AMAZONS.—This is a name given to several new materials, manufactured at the well-known Darlington Mills. Ladies should certainly see the charming collection of Patterns before buying their Autumn and Winter Dresses. Write for Patterns to Henry Pease and Co.'s Successors, Spinners and Manufacturers, The Mills, Darlington. Makers of the celebrated Cross-Warp Serges and Gold Medal Merinoes and Cashmeres.

Now ready, at all Railway Bookstalls and Booksellers',
Price Threepence. Post free, Threepence-halfpenny.
A FULL AND UNABRIDGED *Translation of*
THE SUPPRESSED DIARY
OF THE
LATE EMPEROR FREDERICK.
This Translation differs from any other published in comprising the whole Text of the Diary as given in the suppressed number of the DEUTSCHE RUNDSCHAU, *and not merely the few and garbled extracts which have alone appeared in this country.*
PALL MALL GAZETTE OFFICE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

WHO ORDERED IT TO BE RUBBED OUT?

SIR CHARLES WARREN HIMSELF!!

The strange, startling rumour which we printed yesterday as being current in the City was amply confirmed at the inquest. We reprint the following extracts from the evidence:—

Alfred Long, 254 A, Metropolitan police-constable, said: I was on duty in Goulston-street, Whitechapel, on the morning of Sept. 30. At five minutes to three o'clock I found a portion of a woman's apron, which I produce. There appeared to be recent blood stains on it; one corner was wet. It was lying in the passage leading to the staircases of 108 to 119 of the model dwellings there. Above it on the wall, written in chalk, "The Jews are the men that will not be blamed for nothing." I at once searched the staircases and areas of the building, but found nothing else.

Daniel Halse, detective officer of the City police, said: I went on to Goulston-street, and the spot was pointed out to us where the apron was found. I saw some chalk writing on the wall, the surface of the bricks being black. I remained there; Hunt went away to Mr. M'William, with a view of having the writing photographed. Mr. M'William gave directions that it should be photographed; but before the messenger returned, *some of the metropolitan police said the writing might cause a riot or outbreak against the Jews.* The words were then rubbed out.

By Mr. Crawford: I suggested that the top line of the writing might be taken out, and a metropolitan policeman suggested the rubbing out of the word "Jews." Before the writing was rubbed out I took a note of it. There was a lantern showing on it. My copy is: "The Juwes are not the men that will be blamed for nothing." The writing appeared to have been recently done. It was written with white chalk on black fascia.

A juror: When was your note made?
Witness: At the time.
A juror: Why did you allow it to be wiped out?
Witness: I did not allow it.
Mr. Crawford: After that I am bound to put this question—*Did you protest against it being wiped out?*
Witness: Yes; I asked that it should be allowed to remain there till Major Smith had seen it.

By the jury: I concluded the writing was recent because it would have been rubbed out by some of the residents had it not been recent. The writing was nearly an inch high.

The Constable Long recalled, said: I returned to the building about five o'clock. The writing was not then rubbed out. It was rubbed out in my presence at half-past five. I heard no one object to its being rubbed out. It was not quite daylight; it was half-past five or thereabouts.

Here we have the following facts proved:—

1. That there was no chalk writing on the wall before the murder.
2. That the writing was discovered at about five minutes to three, about one hour after the murder.
3. That a missing portion of the murdered woman's apron dripping with blood was found below the handwriting.
4. That the City police ordered it to be photographed and remained on guard to prevent it being tampered with.
5. That between five and half-past five o'clock some of the "metropolitan policemen" having said that the writing might cause a riot or outbreak against the Jews, the words were rubbed out.
6. That the City detective protested against the words being rubbed out, and a metropolitan policeman suggested the rubbing out of the one word, Jews. These protests and suggestions were overruled, and the writing was rubbed out at half-past five.

The question, therefore, is, Who was the infatuated person who thus, in defiance of the protests of the City detective and the sensible suggestion of the metropolitan police, persisted in rubbing it out?

It was none other than Sir Charles Warren himself!

This we state on the best authority. The fact would have been brought out at the inquest if the City coroner had not feared to seem as if he were holding up Sir Charles Warren to contempt. Our information is indirectly confirmed by the following report of a Press Association reporter, who took the statement in yesterday's *Pall Mall Gazette* to Scotland-yard for the purpose of ascertaining if it were correct:—

The representative saw Sir Charles Warren's private secretary, who, on returning from the Chief Commissioner's room, stated that "Sir Charles Warren was in Goulston-street shortly after the murders, and if he had wished to make any communication to the press on the subject he would have done so then." In reply to a further question as to whether it was to be understood from this that Sir Charles preferred to say nothing about the allegation, our representative was informed that such was the case.

Considering how promptly Sir Charles Warren contradicts any statement that can possibly be contradicted with any semblance of truth, his silence is equivalent to admission of the fact.

The Central News learns that the police authorities attach a great deal of importance to the spelling of the word Jews in the writing on the wall at the spot where the Mitre-square murderer threw away a portion of the murdered woman's apron. The language of the Jews in the East-end is a hybrid dialect, known as Yiddish, and their mode of spelling the word Jews would be "Juwes." This the police consider a strong indication that the crime was committed by one of the numerous foreigners by whom the East-end is infested.

AN ARREST IN BELFAST.—STARTLING COINCIDENCE.

What looks like a much more important arrest than any hitherto reported was made at midnight in Belfast. Yesterday afternoon one of the evening papers in that city received by post a letter in terms which are now familiar to the public:—

Dear Boss,—I have arrived in your city, as London is too warm for me just now, so that Belfast ——— had better look out, for I intend to commence operations on Saturday night. I have spotted some nice fat ones, who will cut up well. I am longing to begin, for I love my work.—Yours, &c., JACK THE RIPPER.

The communication, which is written in red ink, and bears several blotches evidently made in imitation of blood, is stamped with the Belfast postmark. So many of these letters have been going about that in ordinary circumstances little notice would be taken of this one. But shortly before twelve at night a man, who gives his name as John Foster, was arrested in Belfast. He refused to give a satisfactory account of himself. The prisoner, who was found lodging at the house of Samuel Beatty, Memel-street, had in his possession a bag containing a large knife and three razors. One of the latter bears marks of blood. The man is about thirty years of age, 5 ft. 8 in. or 9 in. high, of slight build, and fair complexion, and is shabbily dressed. He had also nearly £20 in his pocket. He stated to the police that he has been in Belfast since last Sunday. Previously he was two days in Glasgow, and before that two days in Edinburgh; but he declines to give further information regarding himself. Further intelligence respecting this arrest will be awaited with interest.

A PENSIONER NAMED CONWAY FOUND.

At the inquest on the body of Catherine Eddowes, the Mitre-square victim, the daughter of the deceased said that a man named Conway, a pensioner in either the 18th Royal Irish or the Connaught Rangers cohabited with her mother, but he disappeared two years ago, and no trace of him could be discovered. Strange to say, an army pensioner from the Hussars whose name was Conway entered the Duke of York public-house, in Clerkenwell road, yesterday, and asked a carman present to sign some papers to Captain Milne, with respect to his having lost his pension papers. The carman wisely went out and told a policeman of the incident. The pensioner was taken to the Bishopsgate-street police-station. There was the usual excitement about "the arrest;" but it appears that the man is only "wanted" in the capacity of a witness.

A STRANGE STORY FROM LIVERPOOL.

The following curious story is vouched for as being strictly correct, at least so far as the young lady referred to is concerned. On Wednesday evening the young lady in question was walking along Shiel-road, not far from Shiel Park, when she was stopped by an elderly woman, who, in an excited manner, urged her not to go into the park. She explained that a few minutes previously she had been resting on one of the seats in the park, when she was accosted by a respectable looking man, dressed in a black coat, light trousers, and a soft felt hat, who inquired if she knew if there were any loose women about the neighbourhood, and immediately afterwards he produced a knife with a long thin blade, and stated that he intended to kill as many women in Liverpool as in London, adding that he would send the ears of the first victim to the editor of a Liverpool paper. The old woman stated that she was so terribly frightened that she hardly knew how she got away from the man.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

A FRESH RISING IN AFGHANISTAN.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 12.—The *Pioneer* to-day states that intelligence has been received from Cabul to the effect that the tribes around Ghuzni have revolted against the authority of the Ameer.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

SIMLA, Oct. 12.—A detachment from the Fourth Column of General McQueen's expedition crossed the Indus, two miles above Kotkai, on the 10th inst., and reconnoitred the country on the west bank. The detachment recrossed the river the same evening. A skirmish occurred, in which two sepoys were wounded and several of the enemy were killed. The column has been ordered to cross the river again, to destroy the Hassanzai villages. There is no news from the other columns.

THE TZAR'S TOUR IN THE CAUCASUS.

TIFLIS, Oct. 11.—The Tzar and the members of the Imperial family this morning attended a parade of the troops, the special Envoy from the Shah being also present. The Emperor and Empress subsequently visited several educational establishments, and were present at the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new institute for girls. In the evening a State banquet was given by their Majesties, followed by a ball organized by the Georgian nobility.

THE RAILWAY DISASTER IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The loss falling upon the Lehigh Valley Railway Company from the accident at Mud Run, is estimated at £200,000. A funeral train conveying fifty-seven bodies of the victims arrived at Wilkesbarre last evening.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES C. FLOOD.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The New York *Sun* publishes a despatch from San Francisco announcing the death of Mr. James C. Flood, the well-known Californian banker.

MR. PARNELL'S LETTERS IN 1881-82.

The *Freeman's Journal* is requested by Mr. Parnell to state that he will be much obliged to any of his correspondents in the years 1881 and 1882 if they will forward to Mr. H. Campbell, M.P., at the House of Commons, London, any letters written and signed by Mr. Parnell during those years, as he requires them for the use of the Commission.

RETIREMENT OF SIR J. SIMON, M.P.

A letter was received at Dewsbury this morning from Sir John Simon, the borough member, announcing his intention to retire from parliamentary life next month, in consequence of ill-health. Sir John has represented Dewsbury in the Liberal interest for twenty years. Mr. Mark Oldroyd, mayor of Dewsbury, is spoken of as his probable successor.

JOTTINGS AT A CLERKENWELL VESTRY MEETING.

Last night, at the Clerkenwell Vestry Hall, the following notice, which a wag posted on the doors, will give an indication of the proceedings within :—"Variety Theatre, Clerkenwell. A Free Fight for a Free Library. House full! Half-price at Ten. Adjournment to 'Spa' at 10.30. Drinks free."

A letter was read by Mr. Robert Paget (clerk) from Captain Penton, M.P. for Central Finsbury, saying he would give £1,000 towards the proposed Technical and Recreative Institute for North London. The reading of the letter was received with applause, and the contents ordered to be entered on the minutes.

Mr. Kelly mentioned, as a curious fact, that the recent wet season had effected a saving of £2,000 to the metropolis in the matter of street watering.

PANIC AT A CONCERT.

While a concert was being held at the Guildhall, Carnarvon, last night, a panic took place owing to a paraffin lamp on the stage being upset and the oil catching fire. The people made a rush for the doors, and one man jumped from the gallery, injuring several women who were in the body of the hall. The flames were quickly extinguished, and no serious accident occurred.

SAD DEATH OF A VOCALIST.

At a coroner's inquest at Darlaston yesterday it was shown that a vocalist, named Joseph Mason, had died under painful circumstances. Owing to slackness in trade the deceased had lately undergone great privations. On Monday evening he went to a concert and sang "Mother, kiss me in my dream." He afterwards fell forwards, and life was found to be extinct. Several jurymen said the deceased had frequently been unable to get food for himself or his family.

DECAPITATED ON THE DISTRICT RAILWAY.

As some platelayers were going to work at about one o'clock this morning on the District Railway, they discovered within the tunnel, some hundred yards from Sloane-square station in the direction of South Kensington, the well-dressed body of a man lying partly across the rails, the head being severed from the body. The body was conveyed on a stretcher to the mortuary. It has not yet been identified. The deceased was a man apparently thirty-five years of age. He was wearing a gold watch and chain, and had on his person a ticket from Victoria to Sloane-square.

NOTHING BUT HORRORS.

A shocking case of attempted wife murder occurred this morning in Salford. A pensioner, named George Chandlett, murderously attacked his wife with a poker without any apparent cause, and, leaving her with her skull battered, almost dead, made his escape. A horrible sight was presented when the police arrived. The woman was lying in a pool of blood, the furniture was spattered, and the poker was found broken. The woman was removed to the hospital in a critical condition.

THE CLERKENWELL FREE LIBRARY.

Last night, at the meeting of the Clerkenwell Free Library (Mr. Churchwarden Spires in the chair) there was a very heated discussion as to whether the rate levied for the Clerkenwell Free Library should be a penny or a half-penny in the pound. The result was in favour of the penny rate by 26 votes against 21.

A Reuter's telegram says that forty-seven fresh cases of yellow fever and two deaths have occurred during the last twenty-four hours reported.

The Duke of Cambridge witnessed a review and sham fight which took place near Dover this morning.

Mr. J. Russell Lowell has accepted an invitation from the Liverpool Philomathic Society to be their guest at dinner on Wednesday, November 21. Mr. Lowell sails for America on the 22nd.

Mr. Justice Cunningham, of the High Court, Calcutta, who is perhaps best known to the British public as the author of "The Ceruleans," "The Chronicles of Dusteypore," and other books, has resigned his appointment and retires on a pension.

Henry Russell, a pensioner, of Waterloo Chambers, Wych-street, has just died under sad circumstances. It is stated that since he last drew his pension, about three weeks ago, he has been drinking very heavily. He was carried by some friends up to bed last night in a state of intoxication, and this morning was found on the floor dead.

Mr. Joseph Dodds, M.P., who on Wednesday entered his seventieth year, met with an accident that afternoon which might have proved serious in its consequences. The hon. member was leaving the borough hall at Darlington to cross the High-street towards his offices when a passing carriage knocked him down. Although he sustained no actual injuries he was badly shaken.

THIS DAY'S RACING.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.

CHALLENGE WHIP (Beacon Course).—The Cob walked over for whip.

NEWMARKET DERBY (One mile and a half).—Arrandale (Warne), 1. Wiseman (F. Barrett), 2. Benburb (G. Barrett), 3. Also ran: Ravenstthorpe (Robinson). Betting: 5 to 4 on Wiseman, 5 to 2 agst Benburb, 5 to 1 agst Arrandale, 20 to 1 agst Ravensthorpe. Benburb led to the red post, when Arrandale drew to the front, and won by a length; three lengths between second and third.

MATCH, 200 p.p. (Rous Course).—Franciscan (T. Cannon) beat Brooklyn (Rickaby). Betting: 6 to 5 on Franciscan. Franciscan led throughout, and won by three-quarters of a length.

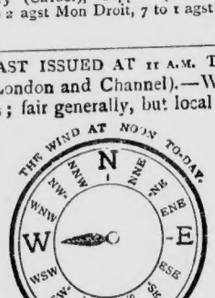
FOURTH WELTER HANDICAP (Six furlongs).—Tyke (F. Barrett), 1. Whistle Jacket (Martin), 2. Mon Droit (G. Barrett), 3. Also ran: Flower of the May (Warne), Giesshubler (J. Woodburn), Fra Diavolo (S. Loates), Mercury (Calder), Pippin (M. Cannon), Merry Lass (G. Chaloner). Betting: 5 to 2 agst Tyke, 9 to 2 agst Mon Droit, 7 to 1 agst Merry Lass, 8 to 1 agst Fra Diavolo, 10 to 1 agst Giesshubler.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—Westerly winds, moderate or fresh; fair generally, but local showers.

HIGH WATER London Bridge. Morn. 6 h. 27 m. After. 6 h. 57 m.

SUN Rises 6h. 21 m. ,, Sets 5 h. 11 m. MOON—First Qr. ☽ 12th, 5 h. 29 m. Mg.



Noon to-day ◀ Yesterday

Yesterday ▶ Noon to-day

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, October 12, 1888.—Fine and bright; light wind.

Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

MARKETS QUIET.—CHANGES SLIGHT EXCEPT FOR A FURTHER HEAVY FALL IN MEXICAN RAILWAYS.

The market for short loans this morning is firm, owing to the demand in connection with the payments on the Stock Exchange, and 4 per cent. and upwards is freely paid for advances for the day. The discount rate, however, is weak, and though the quotation is still given as 3⅝, ¾ per cent. holders are not disposed to pay the higher figure, and the working rate, therefore, is practically 3⅝ per cent. The further large receipt of gold at the Bank of England yesterday, and the reports that no more gold is likely to be taken for the Argentine Republic, have quite changed the current of the market, and there is a fear that the decline in rates has been too rapid, as already the Continental exchanges have moved against this country, and no more large arrivals of gold can be expected.

The concluding arrangements in connection with the settlement are occupying the attention of Stock Exchange operators, and markets generally present a quiet appearance. The tendency of prices is somewhat irregular, but the majority of the changes are favourable. Home Government Funds are firm on the continued decline in the open market rate of discount and Consols fully maintain yesterday's improvement. In the Home Railway market an inquiry for the Deferred stocks of the southern lines has been experienced, and Caledonian has been bought, but otherwise little has been done. Foreign Government Bonds have been rather offered after yesterday's advance, except for Peruvian issues, which show an appreciable advance. South American currency issues are again strong, and advices are received that the gold premium at Buenos Ayres has declined to 473¼ per cent. American Railroad securities show a slight improvement, following the course of the New York market yesterday, but only a small business has been effected, and the changes as a rule are unimportant. Union Pacific shares and Mexican Central bonds show the chief advance. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks are quiet, but Mexican Railway issues are again lower. Various rumours are still current to account for the fall in the last-named securities. Copper Mining shares have had a relapse.

The Stock Market at New York yesterday opened dull but firm, and on very moderate business, advanced slowly throughout the day, New England, Milwaukee, and Lake Shore being the most prominent. The closing was dull, but strong.

The following are the latest changes compared with last night's closing :—

In Home Railways.—*Improved*: Caledonian, Brighton Deferred, and South Eastern Deferred ½ each, Midland ⅜, Great Western, and North Western ⅛. *Lower*: North British Deferred ⅝, Great Eastern and North Eastern ⅛.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*: Buenos Ayres Cedulas 1 ¾, Argentine Hard Dollars ½, Peruvian 1870 7-16, the 1872 3-16, and Turkish Group 4 1-16. *Declined*: French Three per Cents. ½, the Four and a Half per Cents. ¼, Egyptian Unified ¼, Hungarian Gold ⅛, Spanish Four per Cents. 3-16, Turkish Group 1 ¼, and Group 2 ⅛.

American Railroads.—*Risen*: Union Pacific 1½, Mexican Central Bonds 1¼, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio First Mortgage ¾, Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅝, Illinois Central and Erie shares ½, Denver Preference ½, the Ordinary ¼, Lake Shore ⅜, Louisville and Nashville, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, and Ontario shares ¼, Wabash Mortgage ¼, the Preference ⅛, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific Preference, Philadelphia and Reading, and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ⅛.

Hotchkiss shares are up ⅛, but Rio Tinto shares are down 5-16, Mason and Barry 3-16, Suez Canal ¼, and Imperial Ottoman Bank shares 1-16.

The directors of the Kimberley Waterworks Company (Limited) recommend an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, tax free, for the half-year ending June 30, payable on November 1. They also announce that a preliminary agreement has been entered into for the acquisition by this company of the De Beers Consolidated Mines Water Supply Act, recently passed by the Cape Parliament. This purchase puts an end to the threatened opposition by the construction of new waterworks.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Business on the spot moderate. Prices steady. Sales 8,000 bales. Futures are four points higher for October, and two to three higher for others.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares :—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100¼	½
New Consols 2¾	97½	⅛
Reduced 3 p. c.	99¼	¼
Local Loan Stock	102	
New 2½ per. Cent	94	½
India 3½ per Cent	104¼	¼
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs.	71	¼
Egyptian Guar.	99¼	⅛
Met. Bd. Wks. 5½	110⅛	21⅛
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	100	1
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	110	11
Liverpool	110¼	¼
FOREIGN STOCKS		
Argentine 6 p. c.	102	3
Do. Hard Dols	72½	3⅛
Do. Treasury	95	7
Austrian Gold	89	91
Do. Silver	57	9
Brazilian 1875	102	3
B. Ayres 6p. c.	99	101 xd
Do. Cedulas I.	64	5
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885	99	101
Costa Rica A	92½	3⅛
Do. B	91½	2⅛
Egypt. State Don.	101¼	¼
Do. Unified	83⅜	⅛
Do. Preference	103	½
Do. Daira Sanieh	78⅞	9⅛
French 3 p.c. Rnts	81⅛	1
Do. 4½p.c. Rnts	103¼	¼
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	82¼	3
Hung. Gold Rente	82⅞	3⅛
Italian	93⅝	⅞
Mexican Convertec	39⅝	⅜
Peruvian 5 p.c 72	65¾	¼
Do. 6 p.c.	17⅛	½
Portuguese	6¼	½
Russian 1873	90⅛	⅜
Spanish 4 p. c.	73⅛	¼
Turkish 1854	97	9 xd
Group 1	25	7
Group 2	15½	⅛
Group 4	15⅝	⅛
4½ p.c. 1871	82	½ xd
5 p. c. Defence	93¼	4¼ xd
5 p. c. Priority	83	2
Uruguay Unified	73⅛	4½
Virginia Funded	40	1
U.S. 4½ p.c.	103½	10½
BRITISH RAILWAYS		
Caledonian	113⅛	¼
Great Eastern	70⅜	⅝
Great Northern	116	17
Ditto A	101	2
Great Western	149¼	50¼
Hulland Barnsley	35½	6
Lanc. and York	117½	18⅛
Brighton (Ordinary)	143	5
Do. A	131⅛	⅜
Chatham (Ordinary)	24⅛	⅛
Do. Preference	102	⅛
North Western	168¼	9
South Western	138½	9⅛
Manchester & Shef.	70	2
Do. A.	37¼	¼
Met. Consolidated	74¼	¼
Do. Land Stock	70⅛	1⅛
Do. District	34⅛	5
Midland	133¾	4
North British Pref.	74¼	¼
Do. Def.	53¼	½
North Eastern	153¾	½
North Stafford	103	11
South Eastern	133	5
Do. Deferred	112¼	13
FOREIGN RAILWAYS		
Canada Pacific	59⅛	⅜
Cen. Pacific Share	36	½
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	69	¾
Denver & R. Grande	20	⅛
Do. Pref.	51¼	¼
Illinois Shares	120¼	1⅛
Lake Shore	103½	6
Ohio & Mississipp.	24¼	5⅛
Louis. and Nash.	62¼	¼
Mex. Cen. Bonds	63¼	¼
Miss. Kan. & Texas	12½	13
N. Y. Cen. Shares	111½	¼ xd
New York Ontario	17½	½
Erie Shares	30½	1
Do. Sec. Mort.	103½	4
Norfolk & West. Pre	56⅛	⅛ xd
N. Y. P. & O. 1st M	42⅛	⅛
North. Pacific Pref	61⅛	2
Pennsylvania Sh.	57	⅛
Phil. and Read. Sh.	27⅜	⅜
Union Pacific Shares	63¼	¾
Wabash Preferred	29½	⅜
Do. Gen. Mort.	45⅛	6⅛
Grand Trunk Sh.	11	¼
Do. First Pref.	67⅛	¼
Do. Second Pre	46⅞	7⅛
Do. Third Pref.	23¾	7
Do. Guaranteed	70¼	1¼
Mexican Ordinary	45	½
Do First Pre	118	½
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	76¼	¼
Lombardo-Venetian	9	¼
Varna 3 per cent	6⅜	7⅛
Nitrate Railway	27¼	8¼
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	134	14¼
City Bank	205	15
Consolidated Bank	7⅛	3¼
Imperial Ottoman	11¼	½
London and County	85⅛	6⅛
Union of London	40	1
London and West.	67	8
London Joint Stock	39	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	43	4
Stand. Bank S. Afric	50½	1½
MINES		
Indian Consolidated	⅜	7 16
Mysore shares	3⅞	4¼
Ooregums	1 11 10	13 16
Cape Copper	5⅞	6⅛
Namaqua	3⅜	⅜
Mason and Barry	11⅜	⅜
Rio Tinto	23½	¼
Montana £1 shares	1⅞	2⅛
De Beers	21	¼
Kimberley Cent	35½	6
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	48¾	9¼
Do. Pref.	81	½
Brazilian Submarine	13⅜	⅜
Direct Unit. States	10⅛	⅜
Eastern	12⅛	⅜
Ditto Extension	13	⅛
United Telephone	13⅛	⅜
Globe Teleg. Trust	7⅞	⅛
TRAMWAYS ETC		
London Gen. Om	103	8
London Street	15⅛	14½
London Tramway	13½	14½
North Metropolitan	17½	18¼
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	260	5
East London	197	202
Grand Junction	123	7
Kent	270	5
Lambeth	258	63
New River, New	340	50
S'thwrk. & Vauxhal.	166	71
W. Middlesex	265	70
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	248	52
Imp. Continental	210	11
South Metropolitan	306	11
Brush Elec. Lt. (£5 pl)	3⅛	⅛
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8⅛	⅛
Guinness and Co.	307½	12½
Hotchkiss	10¼	11¼
Bryant and May	15¼	⅛
Spratt's Patent	10	⅛
P. and O. Steam	64	6
Royal Mail Steam	64	6
N. t. Discount Co	11½	12
Hudson's Bay	18⅛	19
Suez Canal	87½	8
E. & W. Ind. Docks	21	5
London and St. K.	41	3

FASHIONABLE WEDDINGS.

The marriage took place yesterday at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, of Miss Beatrice Ellerie Glyn, youngest daughter of the late Hon. St. Leger Glyn, and Captain F. H. W. Fetherstonhaugh (A.D.C.), of the Cameronians. The service was performed by the Hon. and Rev. E. Carr Glyn, rector of Kensington, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. W. Wingfield, uncle of the bridegroom, and the Rev. F. F. Bennett, of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. The bride was given away by her uncle, General Albert Williams. Her dress was of the richest white satin, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, with long Court train. The tulle veil was fastened with large diamond stars, which, with her necklace of diamond and pearls, were the gift of her cousin, Lord Wolverton. The bridesmaids were the Misses Margery and Molly Portal. They were attired in short white silk and lace dresses, with hats to match. Master Wyndham Portal attended as page. Captain Douglas (the Cameronians) acted as best man. Among the company present at the ceremony were the Countess of Normanton, Lady Beatrice Agar, the Countess of Southesk, Lady Helen Carnegie, General Eliot, General Albert Williams, Hon. Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Bradburne, Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh, Captain and Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh, Major Burton, Major Hughes, Captain Cooke, Captain Wood, Captain Lysons, V.C., Captain Houe, and Captain Murdoch. After the dejeuner, at 9, Lowndes-square, Captain and Mrs. Wingfield Fetherstonhaugh left for Moreton, Dorsetshire, for the honeymoon.

The wedding also took place yesterday at St. Mary Abbotts Church, Kensington, of Sir Joseph Dodge Weston, of Dorset House, Clifton, who was mayor of Bristol from 1880 to 1884, and subsequently represented the borough in Parliament, with Miss A. Beloe, youngest daughter of the late Mr. C. P. Beloe, of Clifton, Bristol. The officiating clergy were the Rev. C. E. Cornish, vicar of St. Mary's Redcliffe, Bristol, and the Rev. J. H. Bright, chaplain of St. Mark's, Bristol. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. W. C. Beloe, of Clifton. She wore a rich dress of pearl grey Bengaline, trimmed with grey silk embroidery, and bonnet to match. Her bridesmaids were Miss Weston Stevens, niece of the bridegroom, and Miss Fox, niece of the bride. The Rev. Arthur Clutsom acted as best man. A reception took place at Bailey's Hotel, South Kensington, and in the afternoon Sir Joseph and Lady Weston left for Paris, where they will pass the honeymoon.

"UNIVERSITY EXTENSION" IN CHELSEA.

The latest new centres in connection with the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching in Chelsea, where a course of lectures on "Electricity in the Service of Man" commences this evening. The lecturer is Mr. W. Lant Carpenter, manager of the School of Electrical Engineering, Hanover-square, and his course is to be illustrated with experiments and lantern photographs. A second course of lectures—on the "French Revolution," by Dr. S. R. Gardiner—is to be given on Monday afternoons. At the inaugural lecture this evening (Chelsea Town Hall, 8 P.M.) the chair will be taken by Sir Henry Roscoe, M.P.; and as there is no charge made for admission to this lecture, any of our readers who live in that neighbourhood had better "taste and see."

MADAME PATTI AT SWANSEA.

Madame Patti, with Signor Nicolini, Signor Tito Mattei, Herr and Miss Georgina Ganz, and other artistes, visited Swansea yesterday, on the occasion of a fourth concert in aid of Swansea Hospital and the poor people of the district of Craig-y-Nos. The audience included the Duchess of Teck, Princess Victoria of Teck, the Earl and Countess of Dunraven. The proceeds amounted to about £1,000. Several presentations were made to Madame Patti on the platform, the French Consul, on behalf of the President of the Republic, decorating her with the Order of Officier de l'Académie des Beaux Arts, in recognition of her assistance to the French Hospital in London.

THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF THE DUBLIN POLICE.

Mr. John Mallon, chief superintendent of the Dublin metropolitan police force, who will, within a few months, have completed his period of thirty years' service, contemplates retirement from further active duty. He has passed through one of the most stirring periods in Ireland's political history. He is best known from the part he took in unravelling the conspiracy which culminated in the Phœnix Park murders. After some months of patient investigation, Mr. Mallon disclosed the whole plot of the Invincibles, and secured the conviction of the leading actors in the murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr Burke.

DEATH OF LORD SEATON.

Lord Seaton died yesterday, after a long illness, at Boulogne, where he had resided for many years. James Colborne, the second Baron Seaton, was born in 1815, the son of Sir John Colborne, G.C.B., who distinguished himself in the Peninsular War, and helped materially to gain the victory of Waterloo. Deceased was educated at Sandhurst and Trinity College, and afterwards entered the army. During the Canadian rebellion he served as aide-de-camp to his father (who at the time was Governor-General of the province). In 1855-1860 he was Military Secretary in Ireland, at the conclusion of which service he had risen to the rank of Colonel, and was subsequently advanced to the rank of General in 1881, though he retired on half-pay as long ago as 1850. In 1851 he married Charlotte, second daughter and co-heiress of Baron Downes. She died in 1863, and by her he leaves issue three sons and four daughters.

THE LIVERPOOL SWINDLE.

It has been ascertained that a woman, who was waiting outside St. Francis Xavier's College when "Father M'Donald" received the advance of American and Canadian money, to the amount of £500, was not there as a confederate of the swindler. She is a money-changer, in business in Liverpool, and was in attendance at the college on the invitation of the "Father," and was waiting outside to have an interview. She had been asked to provide M'Donald with £500 in American and Canadian money, and her visit to the college was to inform the "Father" that she could not procure the amount. Had she been able to do so there can be but little doubt that M'Donald would have made off with the thousand pounds.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

Those banks in Ireland who have had dealings with the late Land League, or the National League, have just been served with subpœnas to produce all books and documents in their possession bearing on those transactions before the Parnell Commission.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

ATROCIOUS MURDER OF A MOTHER.

Yesterday a man named George Mountain was arrested on the charge of having murdered his mother at Sherburn-in-Elmet, a village near Selby, in Yorkshire. Mrs. Catherine Mountain, was the landlady of the Travellers' Rest public-house at that place, and was between seventy and eighty years of age. Her son, George Mountain, had for some time past acted as her manager. On Wednesday night, about ten o'clock, the only persons in the house were a boy, who was asleep in bed, the accused George Mountain, his mother, and Annie Hutchinson, the servant girl. The house had been closed for the night when the accused went into the room in which his mother and the maid were sitting, and locked the door. About eleven o'clock Mrs. Mountain suggested that they should go to bed, to which accused replied that none of them were going to bed. About half an hour later the man began to knock his mother about, and, getting her on the floor, kicked her to death, the old woman dying between one and two o'clock in the presence of the maid, who was perfectly helpless, and who was threatened by the accused that he would "do her the same." His brutality did not stop with the death of his mother, for, having stripped off all her clothing, he continued kicking her up to about four o'clock in the morning. The features of the murdered woman were disfigured beyond recognition, and the body was frightfully injured. All the time the murder was being committed the girl Hutchinson was in a terrible state of excitement, she being unable to obtain assistance in consequence of the windows and doors being fastened. She stated that she screamed loudly, but the policeman who passed the house at about twelve o'clock asserts that he heard nothing to arouse his suspicions that anything wrong was going on inside. The prisoner, who is a short, thick-set man of about thirty years of age, was arrested yesterday morning, and was brought up in custody before the Hon. H. C. Maxwell Stuart and other justices, and, after formal evidence had been given by the girl Annie Hutchinson, he was remanded for a week. The prisoner presented a rather wild appearance, and said he did not know what he was doing, and he thought it was some one who had come to rob the house.

The following evidence was given at the examination of the prisoner:—Mr. Superintendent Stott said the deceased presented a frightful appearance. One leg and one arm were fractured. The face was completely unrecognizable; the teeth were strewn all over the floor. The roof of the mouth was also found on the floor, and fragments of bones in the fireplace. The walls up to the ceiling were bespattered with blood, the whole appearance being most revolting. The prisoner had the girl locked up in the room from 11 P.M. to 7.30 A.M., and a great part of the time held her down and threatened to do the same to her as he had done to the deceased. Mr. Stott produced in court the prisoner's boots, which were completely saturated with blood, and had portions of flesh and hair adhering to them. The roof of the mouth and fragments of bone, teeth, and the jaw were also exhibited by the witness. On the prisoner being asked if he had anything to say to the charge, he answered, "I thought it was some one come to rob us, and did not know it was my mother."

SHOCKING CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Lady James, the widow of Lord Justice James, while on a visit to Mr. Gibbs, of Barrow Court, Somerset, was driving through Bristol yesterday, when her horse bolted, throwing the coachman and footman off the box and knocking down a man, named Charles Davies, causing his instant death. The animal afterwards impaled himself on some railings. Lady James, who had a narrow escape, was, however, unhurt.

ILLNESS OF MR. BRYCE, M.P.—Mr. James Bryce, M.P., has written to the president of the Aberdeen Liberal Association, stating that his medical adviser has ordered him to take a voyage to India. Mr. Bryce's health has suffered considerably through the literary work on which he has been for more than two years engaged—a book on the institutions of the United States, and the editing of a treatise on the history of Ireland.

FORGED BANK NOTES IN FRANCE.—It is notified that forged one hundred franc notes are in circulation. The paper is somewhat thicker than those of the genuine notes, and the filagree design, which in the latter is transparent when the note is held up to the light, is quite opaque. A man was arrested at Moulins while trying to pass one of these forgeries, which are remarkably well executed.

THE SUNDAY OPENING OF LIBRARIES.—Lord Hobhouse addressed a meeting last night at Bolton, promoted by representatives of different denominations and political parties, and presided over by the vicar of Bolton, in favour of opening public libraries on Sundays, a proposal repeatedly rejected by the town council. It is now being strongly opposed by the Church party, and a counter meeting is to be held next week. The borough members wrote to the effect that if the ratepayers desired it, libraries should be opened.

A FEVER-STRICKEN VESSEL.—The Anchor Line steamer *City of Rome*, which arrived at Queenstown from New York yesterday morning, brings intelligence that the brig *Haidi* was spoken off Delaware on September the 27th, and the captain signalled that yellow fever was raging on board. Three of the crew had died, and three others were lying at the point of death. The remaining seamen had considerable difficulty in navigating the vessel. The *Haidi* was bound from Cuba to Boston with sugar.

STRAY DOGS IN LONDON.—From official statistics issued yesterday, it appears that during the last month 1,021 stray dogs were seized in the metropolis by the police; 24 of the animals were killed in the streets, "as mad or ferocious," 19 by the police and 5 by private persons. During the above period 7 police-officers and 96 civilians were bitten by dogs not suspected of being mad, and one individual by a dog certified to be suffering from rabies. The 1,021 dogs were all taken to the Home at Battersea.

THE CLAPHAM COMMON SHOOTING CASE.—Mr. Harris, assistant master at St. Mary's School, Balham, who was found shot in the head on Tuesday morning on Clapham Common, still lies in a critical state at St. Thomas's Hospital. The police have not been able to discover the person by whom he was shot. It is stated that, although there are inhabited houses within a few yards of the spot where Mr. Harris was found, and that persons frequently cross that part of the common, no sound of a pistol-shot or of any disturbance was heard.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE GIFTS.—Preparations were commenced at Windsor Castle yesterday for the reception of the Queen's Jubilee gifts, which will shortly be removed from the Glasgow Exhibition and deposited in the vestibule, a State apartment situated near the grand staircase. The Royal presents will be arranged in glass cases in this handsome chamber, which has been closed, and will not be reopened till the collection is ready for inspection. Visitors to the Palace, instead of walking through the vestibule, are now taken through the Rubens and other rooms.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE'S REPLY TO HIS GERMAN TRADUCERS.

A FORECAST OF A FORTHCOMING BOOK.

Sir Morell Mackenzie's reply, says the *British Medical Journal*, is divided into three parts—historical, controversial, and statistical. It contains twenty-one illustrations, showing the conditions of the late Emperor's larynx at different periods, the various cannulæ used in the later stages in the case, measurements made by Mr. Hovell with the view of proving the symmetrical position of the tracheotomy wound, and the lesions which are alleged to have followed the attempts of Professor von Bergmann to push a cannula into the windpipe. Sir Morell Mackenzie deals solely with the medical aspects of the case, without touching on political questions. He complains that he has been refused access to important documents which have been at the disposal of his assailants. In the narrative portion of his work he describes the progress of the case from the time he was called in till the Emperor's death. He denies the allegation that he deceived his Majesty as to his condition, and states that he can bring forward unimpeachable proof of this assertion. He also denies that he ever said the disease was not cancer; all that he did was to point out that that conclusion had been arrived at on insufficient grounds, and that the first step towards a rational diagnosis—namely, the removal of a piece of the growth for microscopic examination—had been omitted by the German physicians. This Sir Morell Mackenzie was able to do, and Professor Virchow gave so favourable a report on the fragments extracted that the proposed radical operation was abandoned, and the case handed over to the English physician. With regard to the charge made against him by Professor Gerhardt, of having wounded the right vocal cord in his second operation, Sir Morell points out that such an accident is almost impossible with his forceps. He has never known it to occur even to beginners; and, as a matter of fact, in the case of the Emperor Frederick, there was no objective sign of such an injury having been inflicted; nor did the august patient afterwards complain of any pain or discomfort, such as he must have felt if the supposed wound had had any existence outside Professor Gerhardt's imagination.

A Serious Charge against Professor Gerhardt.

Sir Morell Mackenzie accuses the German physician of having made a charge which he knew to be false, in order to shake the confidence of the Crown Prince in his new adviser. He maintains that his German colleagues fully share his responsibility for the line of treatment which was adopted, as, if they distrusted him, they should at once have openly dissociated themselves from him. They made no sign, however, and, even as late as the beginning of October, Professor von Bergmann is said to have admitted that the course which Sir M. Mackenzie had pursued was the right one. This statement, though made in the most positive manner in our columns (*Journal*, Nov. 19, 1887, p. 1,127), has never been denied by the gentleman in question.

Sir M. Mackenzie affirms that, so far from his having spirited the Crown Prince away to England, as he is accused of having done, the illustrious patient came over to this country mainly in order to be present at the Queen's Jubilee, in accordance with arrangements made before the English physician had been called in. He complains that Dr. Landgraf was appointed to accompany the Prince without any hint having been given him that that surgeon was one of Professor Gerhardt's assistants.

The Eventful Consultation at San Remo.

Sir Morell Mackenzie describes the clinical incidents of the case very much as they were set forth in these columns at the time. We are admitted behind the scenes at the eventful consultation held at San Remo in the early part of November, when the great crisis in the evolution of the disease occurred. Interesting details are given as to the heroic fortitude with which the Prince received what was in fact a sentence, not only of death but of prolonged previous suffering. Amusing sketches are also given of the attitude of the various physicians who took part in the consultation. Our author informs us that on that occasion Dr. Schmidt, so far from thinking the case was one of "cancer running a normal course," maintained, in opposition to all others, that the disease was "specific," a notion which Professor Schrötter characterized as "an old wife's tale." Notwithstanding this, Dr. Schmidt took an early opportunity of expressing the same opinion in a public lecture at Frankfort—an indiscretion which caused the greatest annoyance to the Prince.

The Ill-fitting Tube.

Sir M. Mackenzie, in describing the tracheotomy, admits that the operation was, on the whole, performed by Dr. Bramann in a satisfactory manner; but he affirms that the trachea was opened three millimetres to the right of the middle line. This was proved by Mr. Hovell by an ingenious method of measurement, which is fully described and illustrated. Dr. Bramann inserted a cannula of altogether unusual size and shape. The lower end of this instrument, according to Sir M. Mackenzie, impinged on the posterior walls of the trachea, causing destruction of tissue and intense discomfort, with consequent exhaustion. There was at this time great tension in the relations of the English medical attendants with their German colleagues. Sir M. Mackenzie complains that the latter obstinately refused to listen to his suggestions as to a more suitable tube till it was too late.

When the case was restored to the English physician, he substituted a Durham's tube for the German cannula, with relatively satisfactory results, but irretrievable mischief had already been done. Professor von Bergmann is accused of having diagnosed secondary cancer of the lung from finding dulness in the back over the liver; Professor Kussmaul had to be brought all the way from Strasburg to convince him of his mistake.

When the Death-blow was Given.

Sir Morell Mackenzie's account of the events of the fatal April 12 is very different from Professor von Bergmann's. It is substantially the same as was supplied to us at the time by a trustworthy correspondent (*Journal*, May 12, 1888, p. 1,029). The Emperor's own view of the situation is sufficiently expressed in the words which we give elsewhere in his own handwriting. Sir M. Mackenzie does not hesitate to say that Frederick the Third received his death-blow on that occasion. The "false passage" made by the tube gave rise to extensive suppuration around the trachea, which steadily drained away the remaining strength of the august patient, and shortened his life by about ten months.

An interesting statement is made in connection with this subject, that, except at the time the "false passage" was made, and especially when Professor von Bergmann thrust his finger into the wound, the Emperor never suffered any actual pain.

Attempt to Entrap the English Physician.

After the death of Frederick III., Sir Morell Mackenzie alleges that an attempt was made to entrap him into a false position. It was settled that there should be no post-mortem examination, and the English physician was urged to give his opinion in writing, as to the nature of the disease, in the hope, no doubt, that, thinking himself safe from any possible exposure, he would return an ambiguous answer. He disconcerted his enemies, however, by stating unequivocally that the Emperor had suffered from cancer of the larynx.

In the controversial part of his reply, Sir Morell Mackenzie contends that thyrotomy in cases of cancer, so far from being free from danger, is, in fact, a most deadly operation, showing a mortality equivalent to nearly 91 per cent. He also maintains that it is, in the vast majority of cases, inadequate for the complete removal of the growth, which, therefore, speedily returns, the average rate of recurrence being almost 90 per cent. Apart from this, the voice is destroyed or "modified," in 77·77 of the whole number of cases. Lastly, he argues that, in a case of such transcendent importance, it would have been utterly unjustifiable to perform an operation of such a nature without the clearest proof of its necessity. This, he maintains, was not forthcoming till a late period of the illness.

The German Assailants.

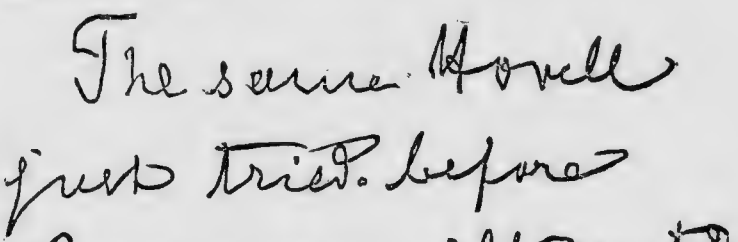
In dealing individually with his German assailants Sir M. Mackenzie rejects the testimony of Professor Gerhardt as being that of a discredited rival. He brushes aside the evidence of Dr. Landgraf on the score of want of laryngoscopic skill, which was so marked that the Prince was with difficulty prevented from dismissing him. Dr. Bramann is objected to on the same ground. To the evidence of these inexperienced laryngoscopists is opposed the testimony of experts like Dr. Krause, Dr. Wolfenden, and Mr. Hovell. Professor Gerhardt's "ruthless cauterisations" on so many consecutive days is condemned in the strongest terms as utterly unexampled in medical practice, and as being likely to irritate the disease, if originally benign, into malignancy.

The statistical portion exhibits the results of twenty-two cases of thyrotomy for cancer, only two of which were successful; of thirty-five cases of partial excision of the larynx, only one of which was successful; and of one hundred and thirty-eight cases of total extirpation, only eight of which were successful.

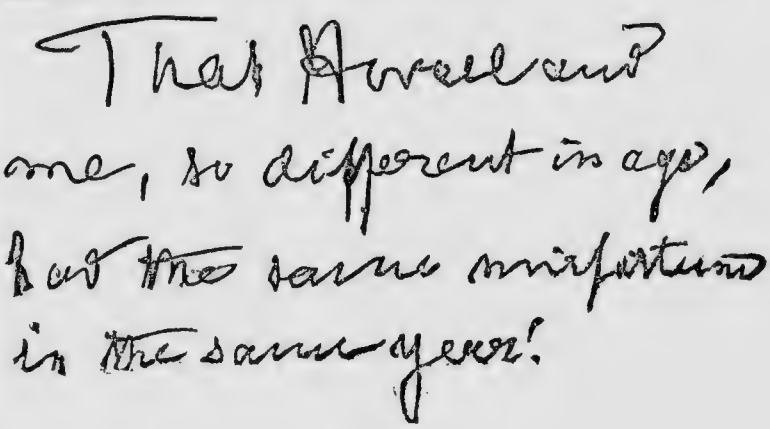
We have here given, as it were, the "dry bones" of Sir Morell Mackenzie's argument. There is much in the book, however, apart from its purely medical interest, which makes it worth reading, but on these extraneous subjects it is not within our province to touch.

The Handwriting of the Dying Emperor.

We are able to present facsimiles of two of the last scripts which the Emperor wrote, which will be of special interest in connection with the German account of the late Emperor's illness and his treatment by Sir M. Mackenzie, and that physician's reply, of which the full text will, in a few days, be published. Both these scripts are in relation to the circumstances connected with the Emperor's illness. They are both of deep significance, each in a different way. They are of unquestionable authenticity. It is our duty, however, to state that Sir Morell Mackenzie is in no way responsible for their publication, nor have we obtained them directly or indirectly from him. The first one needs some explanation to make it intelligible. It is, we understand, a reply to a casual remark of one of the physicians about some alteration in the Emperor's medicine, and the expression was absolutely spontaneous on his Majesty's part, being used simply as a proof that he recognized the draught which had again been prescribed for him. It was written only a day or two before his death. Its chief interest, however, lies in the expression which is given to the view which the Emperor entertained of the incident referred to; but it is, of course, always understood that a patient's view of such circumstances is often far from being the correct one, and such subjective impressions have only a psychological value. The incident to which it refers occurred on April 12:—



The other script alludes to the death of Mr. Hovell's father, which took place shortly before the Emperor's own. It is a touching proof of his Majesty's extraordinary kindness of heart and thoughtfulness for others even in the last hours of his life:—



THE FOREIGN TRADE OF RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

DURING the first half of the present year the export trade of Russia has grown very considerably. The statistics which have come to hand from St. Petersburg show that the total value of the exports and imports over the European frontier for the six months has amounted to £49,259,000, which is an increase over the corresponding period in 1887 of £10,283,000. Taking the exports by themselves they amounted to £34,843,000, showing an increase of £11,136,000 on the corresponding period. Three-fifths of the exports represent articles of food, of which the most important portion is cereals. During the six months there were exported over four million tons of corn, of a value approaching twenty millions sterling. This is compared with, in round figures, something under 2½ million tons and twelve millions sterling in the corresponding period. This large increase is attributed to the low price of the rouble at the commencement of the year, which enabled exporters to realize a handsome profit. "The rise in the value of the rouble," wrote Mr. Dering from St. Petersburg on September 4, "from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.*, together with a considerable rise in freights, has checked exportation very considerably. The best Russian wheat is now being shipped for delivery in London at 36*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, as against 31*s.* at this time last year, and prices are decidedly hardening. Oats in the same way are being shipped for delivery in London at from 14*s.* to 16*s.* a quarter of 304 lb., and prices are also rising. Of this amount the producer receives two-thirds, while the remaining third is taken up by freight, insurance, and exporter's profit." The imports are not so favourable as the exports, amounting only to £14,414,000, or nearly a million less than in the corresponding half of 1887. The only head under which there has been an improvement has been manufactured goods.

The foreign trade of Japan has greatly developed during the last ten years, and last year both the imports and exports reached a value higher than that attained in any one preceding year. The totals for 1887, with the increases on 1886, were :—

Imports	£8,905,000	.....	Increase.....	£2,327,000
Exports	8,181,000	.....	,, ...	181,000
Total	£17,086,000		Increase	£2,508,000

This increase in the exports does not fully represent the expansion which has taken place during 1887, as the constant decline of silver has necessitated the adoption of a lower rate for the silver dollar or yen than that employed in dealing with the returns for 1886. It is gratifying to learn that the bulk of the increase in imports is credited to great Britain and her colonies. Great Britain, Canada, and Australia imported to the value of £3,898,000, an increase of £1,277,000. The exports only amounted to £749,000, which was a decrease of £123,000. In order to arrive, however, at a correct estimate of the total value of British trade with Japan, the calculation must include almost the whole of the trade which is credited to the East Indies and Siam, and a portion of that to China (a large volume of trade passing annually through Hong Kong), and in this way the total is put at over seven millions sterling. The United States stands second in the list, and together the British and American trade in 1887 represented nearly 70 per cent. of the total trade of Japan with foreign countries. The importation of cotton yarn from Bombay continues to increase at a great pace, and although we sent more last year than in 1886 Bombay has now exceeded the imports from England. Simultaneously Japan is increasing its number of cotton-spinning factories, but so far the cost of production of Japanese yarn is 20 per cent. more than the price at which its English and Indian rivals can be laid down in Japan.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

We have received the following books since our last issue :—

MARTIN, AMARALA. "Our Uncle and Aunt." (Putnam's Sons.) [A story in one volume. Pp. 223, cloth.]

PIATT, JOHN JAMES. "A Dream of Church Windows, &c. : Poems of House and Home." (Elliot Stock.) [A volume of minor verse. Pp. 129.]

"POEMS BY CHAUCER." (Walter Scott. 1*s.*) [A volume of the Canterbury Poets Series. The selection is edited with an introduction by Mr. F. Noel Paton, and a glossary is affixed. Pp. 290.]

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE. "Essays on Practical Politics." (London : Putnam's Sons.) [No. 49 of the "Questions of the Day" Series. Pp. 74, cloth.]

ROSS, ADELAIDE. "Memoir of Alexander J. Ross, D.D." (Isbister. 10*s.* 6*d.*) [Pp. 300, photographic portrait.]

ROSS, CLINTON. "The Gallery of a Random Collector." (London : Putnam's Sons.) [A volume of tales and essays. Pp. 310, cloth.]

"SHELLEY'S EARLY POEMS." (Routledge.) [A volume of Routledge's Pocket Library—very neatly got up. Pp. 319, cloth, 1*s.*]

SPARK, WILLIAM, Mus.D. "Musical Memories." (Swan Sonnenschein.) [Among the musicians of whom Mr. Spark contributes "Memories," are Costa, Benedict, Spohr, Meyerbeer, Sterndale Bennett, and Mdme. Patti. Pp. 439, portrait of Sir Michael Costa.]

STEVENS, THOMAS. "Around the World on a Bicycle." (Sampson Low. 16*s.*) [A former volume covered the ground from San Francisco to Teheran; this deals with the journey from Teheran to Yokohama. Pp. 477. Portrait and Illustrations.]

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY.

United Kingdom Railway Temperance Union, Holborn Town Hall, 7.45.
St. Michael's, Stockwell—Mr. J. Forster on "Thackeray," 8.
Essex-street Hall—Philip H. Wicksteed on "Sociology," 8.
St. James's Hall—Chan Toon on "Burmah," 8.
The Dairy Show, Agricultural Hall.
Lectures—J. Nixon on "Rhetoric," Gresham College, Basinghall-street, 6; H. P. Boulton on "Scavenging," Parkes Museum, 8; Lant Carpenter on "Electrical Energy," Chelsea Town Hall, 8.
Political Position of Egham, Literary Institute, 7.
Police Pensioners' Employment Association, Queen's Hall, Buckingham-gate, 7.15.

TO-MORROW.

Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street—Free Popular Lecture, by Professor T. Lowrie on "Sun Pictures," 8.30.
London Scottish Football Match at Bermondsey
Exhibitions, &c.—Crystal Palace, Exhibition of Fruit; Alexandra Palace, Professor Baldwin's drop from the clouds; Italian Exhibition, West Brompton; Irish Exhibition, Olympia.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30,
THE ARMADA.
Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Miss Milton; Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Loraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Robins, F. Dobell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, C. Winter, Fitz Davis, W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD.

TO-NIGHT, at 8, and EVERY EVENING (except Friday next), DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE. At 8, LESBIA.
MATINEE—A PARISIAN ROMANCE—TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 2. (Last Time.)
FRIDAY NEXT, PRINCE KARL. Mr. MANSFIELD as Prince Karl, his original character
PERFORMANCE for the BENEFIT of the POOR at the EAST-END of LONDON.
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

(Lessee, Miss HAWTHORNE. Manager, Mr. W. W. KELLY.)

Unqualified success. The engine-house scene is the most realistic and best-managed scene of modern life the Stage has produced.—Vide *Daily Telegraph*. TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, THE STILL ALARM, by Joseph Arthur. Powerful cast. Seats at Box-office (Mr. A. Frye), 10 to 5, and Libraries. Door 7.15
MORNING PERFORMANCES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity.
N.B.—BETSY MATINEE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 171st Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gilmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, Banister, B. Harrison, K. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, G. Arnold, Maunders, &c.
MATINEE of JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, SATURDAY, October 20, at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 76th Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames O. Nethersole, Louise Brandon, D. Drummond, E. Burton, and Clara Jecks.
At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof; lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 209th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, H. Reeves Smith, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Edith Chester. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GAIETY THEATRE.

"SHE." A great success.

Manageress, Miss SOPHIE EYRE.

"SHE." EVERY EVENING at 8.30. At 7.45, POLLY'S VENTURE, by MALCOLM WATSON. For cast see morning papers. Box-office open daily from 10 till 6. Doors open at 7.30. Prices from 1*s.* to £4 4*s.* MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 2.30. Last 7 Nights of SHE at this Theatre on account of the termination of Miss Eyre's tenancy.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, E. H. Brooke, Marion Lea, &c.

COURT THEATRE.

(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)

(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)

EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8.15 by an original play by CHARLES THOMAS, entitled HERMINE. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. SPECIAL MATINEE of MAMMA TO-MORROW (Saturday), OCT. 13, at 3 o'clock.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.
At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (750th Performance.)
Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, E. Griffin, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.

(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)

EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a new and romantic Comic Opera, entitled CARINA. Music by JULIA WOOLF. Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIDGMAN. New and magnificent scenery by W. Telbin and T. E. Ryan. Costumes by Alias, Madame Auguste, and Miss Fisher, from original designs by Wilhelm. Augmented orchestra, conducted by Mr. F. Stanislaus. Chorus and Ballet of Sixty. Incidental dances by John D'Auban. The above production is under the sole control and superintendence of Charles Harris. Characters by Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Dene, Flora Wilmot, Blanche Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Fred Thorpe, H. Halley, and Charles Collette.

AVENUE THEATRE.

(Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.)

Lighted by electricity. TO-NIGHT, PLANQUETTE'S celebrated comic opera, THE OLD GUARD, with new scenery, new costumes, and new effects, supported by Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Alec Marsh, Mr. Joseph Tapley, Mr. M. H. Grahame, Mr. Leon Roche, and Mr. J. J. Dallas; Miss Giulia Warwick, Miss Carrie Coote, Miss Clara Graham, Miss Nellie Woodward, and Miss Annie Halford. Increased orchestra and chorus, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded by a new operetta entitled QUITS, composed by Mr. JOHN CROOK. Doors open 7.15. Operetta 7.30. Opera 8.15. Carriages at 11. Box-office open daily from 10.30 till 5 o'clock.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "RODOPE" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.40 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

A Dramatic Disappearance.

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CHAPTER V.

A BLOODHOUND OF THE LAW.

All the Monday morning's papers made "copy" of Costelloe's disappearance, and the *Daily Telegraph* had a sensational leader on the subject, the ingenious and ingenuous writer of which succeeded in compressing into a column and a quarter all that he knew of strange disappearances in general, referring to old records, and assuming that the devoted reader, like Macaulay's omniscient schoolboy, had an everyday acquaintance with the recondite quotations of which he so airily availed himself.

A matter of such public discussion could no longer be ignored by the authorities, and at noon a gentleman from Scotland-yard waited on the manager of the Princesses' to make inquiries. But to speak to the manager of his leading actor's disappearance was to wave the proverbial "red rag" before a bull.

"Of what use will it be," said the angry man, "if you do find him, and I sue him for breach of contract? You can't draw blood from a stone, and I don't believe he's got more than five hundred pounds to his credit, at the highest computation."

The detective murmured something about the interests of public justice.

"Yes! public justice and private injustice," exclaimed the manager.

"Surely you can give me some information to put me on the right track, at least?" said the official.

"If I could, I would have given it at once instead of wasting time in useless palaver. If you want information you should go to the right quarter for it, or you're not fit for your business. It's no use coming to *me*; I'm up to my eyes in work as it is."

The detective suppressed his annoyance, and mildly remarked that if the manager would tell him which *was* the right quarter, he would willingly go there.

"Go to his friend, Semley!" said the irate director. "Here's his address! He was playing First Grave-digger. He's only been on a fortnight, but I shall have to pay him two months' salary, I suppose. He was Costelloe's great friend, and knows all about his habits."

"*Great Friend!*" murmured the other, taking Semley's card and departing. "Great friends can become bitterest enemies."

So it fell out, as Semley had foreseen, that within twenty-four hours of the promise given to Major Temple to avoid as far as possible mentioning where Costelloe had last been seen he was subjected to an examination from the detective. He received the latter very calmly, and offered him a cigar and a brandy and soda. The official smiled softly to himself at these signs of hospitality, and, had he been a classical scholar, would probably have murmured a hack quotation, commencing with the words, "Timeo Danaos."

"And whom have I the honour of addressing?" asked Semley.

"Mr. Sniff, sir! Mr. Theophilus Sniff, of the Criminal Investigation Department, Scotland-yard," said the visitor, offering his card.

"Ah! you've come about this disappearance of Mr. Costelloe, I presume?"

"Exactly! And if you could tell me anything you know likely to throw light upon the affair, I—er——"

"You may reckon on my best assistance," drily interrupted Semley, not in love with his visitor's manner.

"I was directed to apply to you, sir, by Mr. Wynge, manager at the Princesses'. You were, I believe, an intimate friend of the missing man?"

"I don't know about the intimate, but I was a friend to him."

"You mean to say that latterly he was not a friend to you?"

"Yes! There was a coolness in his manner towards me, which prevented my seeing him so often as I would have done otherwise."

"Ah! A counter attraction, I suppose. Young lady! Eh?"

"I was not sufficiently favoured with Mr. Costelloe's confidences to know."

The would-be jocoseness of Mr. Sniff's manner jarred on Semley's nerves, and he could not prevent the tone in which his answers were given betraying annoyance. The detective thought that he was on his guard against making possibly incriminating admissions, but, quickly recognizing the futility of beating about the bush with a man evidently forewarned and forearmed, went straight to the point by asking, "Well, now, when did you last see Costelloe?"

"On Friday night," replied Semley. "He left me at the stage door at about half-past eleven."

"Was any one else with you at the time? It's as well to have corroborative evidence as to when and where he was last seen."

"Mr. Stafford, who played Polonius, was standing by us at the time. He and I went to supper at the Green-room Club afterwards."

"Ah! His address?" said Sniff, taking out a note book.

Semley gave it.

"Thank you!" said the detective. "And now I must take my leave, with many apologies for troubling you at such length."

"D—— him for his infernal politeness!" muttered Semley, when the officer had gone. "The man's a feckless idiot. One would think from his manner that he thought that *I* had had a hand in Costelloe's disappearance. To be thankful for small mercies, though, I didn't have to disclose Miss Tressilian's name. I'm glad she's spared that annoyance."

FREEMAN THOMAS' PROMENADE CONCERTS, THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN. Last Three Nights. THIS EVENING, at 8.0. Admission, 1s. Grand Orchestra (150 performers). Leader, Mr. Carrodus. Conductor, Mr. A. Gwyllym Crowe. Vocalists THIS EVENING:—Miss Fanny Joyce, Mdme. Belle Cole, and Mr. Orlando Harley. Mr. Arthur Smith (Solo Cornet). Mr. James Hamilton (Piccolo Solo). Prices of admission, 1s. to £3 3s. Doors open 7.30.
NOTE.—TO-MORROW (Saturday). Vocalists:—Miss Susetta Fenn, Miss Fanny Joyce, Miss Van Heddegham, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Mr. Carrodus (Solo Violin).

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.20, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID.
Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7.0. Box-office open 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

SAVOY.—THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.0.

SAVOY.—SEATS may now be BOOKED THREE MONTHS in ADVANCE. Good seats can be obtained at the box office of the theatre, which is open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, THE SPY, by CECIL RALEIGH. Business Manager, Mr E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday) at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

THE JODRELL (late NOVELTY) THEATRE, Great Queen-street, Long-acre
Sole Lessee ..... Mrs. CHURCHILL JODRELL.
Manager ..... Col. H. J. SARGENT.
Mrs. CHURCHILL JODRELL has much pleasure in announcing the engagement of the famous RUSSIAN NATIONAL OPERA COMPANY,
who will appear on WEDNESDAY, October 17, in ANTON RUBINSTEIN'S Grand Opera "THE DEMON,"
with the following renowned singers and the celebrated Moscow chorus of thirty:—M. Michael Winogradow, M. Bogatrew, M. Ljarou, Mdlle. Weiber, and Mdlle. Janowskaja. Musical Director, Signor GIUSEPPE TRUFFI. MORNING PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, October 20, and every Saturday. No fees of any description, Cloak Rooms and Programmes Free. Box Office open Monday next.

IRISH EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA, KENSINGTON.—The Greatest Success.
OPEN 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.
MILITARY BANDS.
THE DONEGAL INDUSTRIAL VILLAGE.
THE SHAM FIGHT, PARADE GROUND, AND GRAND STAND.
THE HORSE SHOW.
THE LEAPING COMPETITIONS.
THE DAIRY SHOW.
THE SHOW OF KERRY COWS, BULLS, AND HEIFERS.
THE OLD IRISH MARKET PLACE.
THE BRITISH ARMY QUADRILLES BY FOUR MILITARY BANDS AND PIPERS AND DRUMMERS OF THE SCOTS GUARDS.
THE FINE ART DEPARTMENT AND LOAN COLLECTION, IN OLD SILVER PLATE VALUED AT £100,000.
THE ROCKS, CAVES, AND DRIPPING WELL.
THE RUINS OF BLARNEY CASTLE.
ILLUMINATIONS AND FIREWORKS EVERY EVENING.
THE ROYAL IRISH THEATRE. HUMOUROUS SKETCH, "PADDY'S WEDDING."
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But Semley reckoned without his host, for, on leaving him, Sniff at once went to interview Stafford, whom he found only too delighted to be able to impart fresh and apparently valued information. He not only told the detective that Costelloe had supped with Major Temple on the night on which he had disappeared, but also informed him of the rough speeches which had passed between the actor and Semley before they separated. He remembered Semley's saying that no man without chalk stones in his finger joints could help envying Costelloe his friendship with Miss Tressilian.

Mr. Sniff felt an inward glow of satisfaction as he listened. Jealousy? Yes! Jealousy and a woman were at the bottom of most mysteries.

Five o'clock in the afternoon saw him back again at Semley's rooms. He met the actor coming out for a stroll in the Park.

"Good day to you, again, Mr. Semley," he said. "Still on the scent, you see, true to my name and nature."

Semley felt that he loathed the man.

"Good afternoon," he replied, passing on.

"One moment!" said the detective, detaining him by the arm. "There's just one little question I forgot to ask you this morning. Can you give me the address of Major Temple? I believe you know it, and it appears that Costelloe supped there last Friday."

In spite of himself, Semley changed colour, and the slight flush did not escape the lynx eyes of his interlocutor. It was useless to pretend ignorance or to attempt to evade such a direct request, however, and Semley gave the address.

"I suppose," said Sniff, drooping his eyelids, and regarding the actor furtively through the lashes, "you don't happen to have seen Major Temple since Friday?"

"I saw him on Saturday night," coldly responded the other, "and, to forestall the questions you will otherwise ask me, I may as well tell you all he told me of Costelloe's departure from the house. As you already know, he supped with the Major and his ward after the play. He remained at their house until shortly before one, and the Major walked with him part of the way to the Marble Arch. They were caught in a thunderstorm, and took shelter in an empty house until the storm had blown over. Major Temple got home again at a quarter to two. Is there anything more that I can tell you?"

"Yes! Do you know where the empty house was situated?"

"In Gloucester-place, I presume. It's a straight road to the Marble Arch."

"True! I had forgotten the locality."

Mr. Sniff could be forgiven the falsehood. It was one of the tools of his trade.

Semley walked away in a state of extreme annoyance that he had been foiled in his endeavours to withhold all mention of Major Temple and Miss Tressilian; but he had been fairly cornered by Sniff, and could not help himself. Who would have thought that the detective's velvet exterior was the scabbard of such a sharp native wit? He must go and exonerate himself from blame in Miss Tressilian's eyes, however, and also warn her of the examination to which she and her guardian would probably be subjected. With which intent, instead of proceeding to enjoy the cool afternoon in Hyde Park, he hailed a cab and bade the driver take him to Gloucester-place.

"Ah!" thought Sniff, observing his departure. "The bird is alarmed. I thought so. He was so exceedingly communicative; air of injured innocence, and all that sort of thing. But after all, the man's a fool; he must know that that won't impose on me." Thought never prevented the detective from acting, however; and, while communing with himself, he called another cab, and showing the driver one corner of a certain document carried in his breast-pocket, bade him follow the hansom in which Semley was seated.

Ten doors beyond the Major's residence, at which Semley's cab drew up, the detective alighted and watched.

The actor apparently had no desire to enter; for, after exchanging a few remarks with the servant, he turned away and walked slowly up the street. Sniff let him go out of sight; then, marching straight to Major Temple's door, he knocked.

The door was not opened for some minutes, when, after a good deal of unbolting and unchaining, the cook appeared in a state of profuse perspiration and apparently of extreme annoyance.

"The family's hout of town, sir," she said, in reply to Sniff's inquiry for the Major.

"Can you give me their address?" asked the officer. "I come on business."

"If it's bills," said the cook, whose last master had left home mysteriously at midnight, after receiving a number of letters in blue envelopes—"if it's bills, all letters sent 'ere will be forwarded."

"It's not bills," said Sniff, "but private business. I particularly wish to *see* Major Temple."

"That's what another gentleman said, who came this afternoon. I can't think what you all wants with master."

"Was it the gentleman who just came down the steps?"

"No! not 'im,—though, now I comes to think of it, 'e wanted to see the Major and Miss Tressilian particularly too—but another gentleman, who came a bit hearlier, and not when a poor 'ard-workin servant was trying to get a drop o' tea and couldn't, for knocks at the door every blessed moment."

And the cook glared meaningly at the unfortunate Sniff, who, not unnaturally, grew irritated at the woman's language and familiar manner.

"You don't appear to know your place, woman,' he said in as haughty a tone as he could command. "I'm a friend of Major Temple's."

"Know my place!" ejaculated the cook. "At all events I knows *gentlemen* when I sees 'em. *You* a friend of master's! Why, I never set eyes on you ever since I've been in the place. I knows what you are! You don't get hover me! You're a common pleees-horsifer; and what you comes pryin' around 'ere for I don't know, and if you've come habout that young hactor what there's been such a fuss hover, master, 'e don't know, no more than Hadam, what's become on him."

"Since you know what I am," said Sniff, interrupting her flow of talk, "you'll also know I have a *right* to ask your master's address. Here's my warrant."

The cook, with much grumbling, informed him that the Major was at present staying at the Bath Hotel, Bournemouth, but would move into apartments at the earliest opportunity, as he intended to remain at the seaside for some weeks.

"Did you give this address to Mr. Semley when he called?" asked Sniff.

The cook, now somewhat overawed, replied in the affirmative.

"And you said another gentleman called this afternoon, didn't you? What was he like?"

"Oh, a fine, tall, milingtary looking gentleman, with a fair moustache and whiskers. 'E said he knew the master in India. Captain Heasymount, or some such name as that, was what 'e called 'isself."

"Thanks," said the detective, noting down the Major's address, and remembering that Semley also knew it, but quite forgetting to take into his calculations the third visitor, the unknown quantity whom the cook named Easymount.

(To be continued to-morrow.)

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